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ITO HOLDS PRESS CONFERENCE ON DEFENSE ISSUE

OW150817 Tokyo KYODO in English 0759 GMT 15 Oct 82

[Text] Tokyo, Oct 15, KYODO -- Defense Agency Director General Soichiro Ito Friday called for a change in Japanese attitudes toward defense and rejected any suggestion of a revival of Japanese militarism.

In what could be his last major press conference as defense chief, Ito said Japan could do more for its own self-defense, even within the limits of its war-renouncing Constitution, and emphasized that this should be made clear to the Japanese people. But at the same time, he said, "there is absolutely no basis" for some Asian leaders to express apprehension about Japan's defense buildup.

Philippine President Ferdinand E. Marcos and Indonesian President Suharto have expressed concern about increased military burden Japan is being asked by the United States to assume, particularly in the defense of sealanes stretching 1,000 nautical miles from Japan's coast. China also said there are still some elements in Japan who are trying to seek a revival of militarism.

"We are absolutely not aiming for militarization," said Ito at the Japan National Press Club. Ito is expected to be replaced in the formation of a new Cabinet after a successor is chosen to retiring Liberal-Democratic Party President and Prime Minister Zenko Suzuki.

Ito said the Japan-U.S. mutual security treaty was the mainstay of Japanese defense and every effort must be made to maintain and strengthen its effectiveness. However, he said, because of the treaty, many Japanese had "lost their sense of awareness" of their need to defend their country.

"Up till now, our defense efforts have had the appearance of 'responding' to U.S. demands," Ito said. "But this is no longer good enough, either from the point of view of Japan-U.S. relations or the healthy defense of Japan."

Defense is a basic and indispensable function of any government and should be given its correct place in national policy in Japan, the defense chief said. "This is what I mean when I say it is time for a change of attitude," Ito said.

He scoffed at suggestions of a revival of Japanese militarism, saying nations like West Germany and France had much larger forces than Japan "and nobody calls them big military powers."

"The Japanese national railways has a staff of 400,000," Ito said, "while to defend our country we have a Self-Defense Force of 250,000 men. And even then we can't maintain them properly."

Ito said in his talks with Defense Secretary Caspar Weinberger and other U.S. officials last month he was "at a loss" to make them understand Japan's position regarding its defense efforts.

He said the United States appreciated Japan's efforts and expressed understanding of the budgetary and constitutional constraints on strengthening Japan's defenses. "But still the Americans insisted we could do more."

The United States also complained that Japan's refusal to supply defense-related technology to the United States -- its partner in a mutual security treaty -- was "peculiar," Ito said.

To amend the principles involved could require Diet proceedings and be a complex process, Ito said. But the great value to Japan of the Japan-U.S. security treaty should also be taken into account. "This is a problem the new Cabinet will seriously need to think about," he said.

SOUTH KOREAN MOBILIZATION DRILL DENOUNCED

SK210506 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0333 GMT 21 Oct 82

[Text] Pyongyang, October 21 (KCNA) -- The puppet military service agency on October 18 staged another war exercise called "Exhibition Practice of Assembly of Called-Up Armed Forces" in Seoul, according to a report.

Blaring that it was for a more effective mobilization of armed forces "in case of emergency," the puppet clique kicked up a fuss, carrying truckloads of young and middle-aged people and other inhabitants to puppet army units.

On the U.S. imperialists' instructions, the Chon Tu-hwan military fascist clique have drafted a great many young and middle-aged people and other inhabitants into the "Homeland Defence Reserve Forces" and others, besides the regular puppet armed forces, and constantly drive them into war exercises.

EXECUTION OF PRISONERS IN SOUTH KOREA PROTESTED

SK210849 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0805 GMT 21 Oct 82

[Text] Pyongyang, October 21 (KCNA) -- According to a KNS report, the Chon Tu-hwan military fascist clique's criminal atrocities in murdering in cold blood six political prisoners including Kim Tae-yol and Sin Hyang-sik on October 8 was brought to light by organizations for rescuing political prisoners at a press conference in Tokyo on October 18.

That day such organizations in Japan as "The Society of Families and Compatriots Overseas for Rescuing Japan-Resident Korean Political Prisoners in South Korea," "The National Council of Societies for Rescuing Political Prisoners," and "The Tokyo Liaison Council for Rescuing Those Persecuted in the Case of the South Korean National Liberation Front" called jointly a press conference in Tokyo and made public statements simultaneously denouncing the South Korean puppet clique for murdering political prisoners.

Exposing that the South Korean fascist clique executed in secret the death sentences on the six political prisoners including Kim Tae-yol (involved in "the case of the South Korean National Liberation Front") and Sin Hyang-sik (involved in "the case of Chin Tu-hyon," a Japan-resident Korean), the statements brand this as a challenge to the Korean nation and the world people who desire the democratization of South Korean society and national reunification.

They also strongly denounce the U.S. and Japanese authorities for encouraging the Chon Tu-hwan clique of traitors and patronizing their fascist tyranny.

The statement made public by "The National Council of Societies for Rescuing Political Prisoners" says: Suppression in prison has been intensified and terrorism and murder become frequent in jails after the appearance of the Chon Tu-hwan "regime," and tortures and maltreatment of political prisoners for their conversion and intrigues to keep those who refuse to be converted in prison indefinitely are getting more vicious.

We once again protest against the Chon Tu-hwan clique's outrage this time and strongly demand the unconditional and immediate release of all political prisoners.



19 OCT RALLY ON 1979 RIOTS ANNIVERSARY DETAILED

SK200936 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 2300 GMT 19 Oct 82

[Text] The Pyongyang city report meeting to mark the third anniversary of the October resistance for democracy by the South Korean students and people was held on the afternoon of 19 October in the Moranbong theater.

Respectfully placed in the front of the meeting hall was a portrait of the great leader of our party and our people, Comrade Kim Il-song. The slogans "Long live the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song!" and "Long live the glorious KWP" were hung in the meeting hall.

Present at the meeting were the director of the Secretariat of the Central Committee of the Democratic Front for the Reunification of the Fatherland, Yo Yon-ku; the deputy chairman of the Committee for the Peaceful Reunification of the Fatherland, Hong Ki-mun; the chairman of the Central Committee of the Democratic Front for the Reunification of the Fatherland, Chong Tu-hwan; and the vice chairman of the Pyongyang City People's Committee, Wang Kyong-hak; together with responsible functionaries from workers' organizations, deans of various colleges of the city, workers from various strata and students.

The meeting began with the playing of the national anthem. Director of the Secretariat Yo Yon-ku delivered a commemorative speech at the meeting. The reporter said: Today all the workers are creating new miracles in all domains of socialist construction unholding the historic policy speech of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and the decisions of the Hamhung plenum of the KWP Central Committee and the anti-U.S. spirit for independence is growing and the struggle for democracy and the nation's independent and peaceful reunification is being vigorously waged in South Korea. Under this majestic circumstance, we are significantly greeting the third anniversary of the patriotic October resistance struggle for democracy by the South Korean students and people.

She noted: The October resistance struggle for democracy, which swept many places in South Korea including Pusan and Masan, was an eruption of the resentment and indignation of the masses that had long been accumulating under the fascist colonial rule of the U.S. imperialists and their stooges. It was a mass anti-imperialist and antifascist national salvation resistance for new, democratic and independent politics and life.

She continued: The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song has taught that the policy of war and the policy for fascism, which are causing the people's intolerable sufferings and disasters, are arousing greater complaints among the South Korean people against the U.S. imperialists and their stooges. They are vigorously inspiring desires for the rights to existence, democracy and for the nation's reunification.

The October resistance struggle for democracy by the South Korean students and people was an indispensable result of the cursed fascist colonial rule by the U.S. imperialists and their stooges. Implementing a most atrocious colonial rule over South Korea, U.S. imperialists have mercilessly trampled underfoot the national sovereignty and have cruelly suppressed democratic forces. They have forced the South Korean people into slavish submission, depriving them of political rights. The U.S. imperialists, in particular, have maneuvered in every way to permanently divide our country in two by taking the fabrication of two Koreas as their basic policy towards Korea from the beginning of the 1970's. They have actively instigated the South Korean puppets to confrontation, division and fascism, rather than collaboration and unity, reunification and democracy.

The South Korean puppet clique, bringing about the notorious Yusin system at the instigation of the U.S. imperialists, completely abandoned even the so-called justice in politics and the system of separation of the three powers of government that had been maintained merely for form's sake under the signboard of the notorious Yusin. It arrested and massacred at random the patriots and innocent people aspiring for democracy, independence and the nation's peaceful reunification, by invoking various fascist evil laws including the emergency order. It bestially repressed democratic figures and people through various mean ways.

The subordination of the South Korean economy to foreign, monopolistic capital is at its worst due to the colonial, subordinate policy and the policy of war by the U.S. imperialists and their stooges. National industry is completely ruined and the rural economy is devastated.

The situation generated by the vicious colonial rule of the U.S. imperialists and the anti-popular Yusin system of the U.S. imperialists' stooges invoked intolerable outrage from the South Korean people and made them wage a struggle of resistance, and, once it was touched off by the antigovernment demonstration of Pusan University students on 16 October 1979, it developed into a mass riot and national salvation struggle for democracy. The masses who joined the resistance struggle bravely fought against the heavily armed puppet army and police engaging them in a fierce stone-throwing battle, breaking through bayonets, tear-gas, and smokescreens.

The brave mass resistance struggle of the South Korean people and students, which spread quickly through various parts of South Korea, drove the U.S. imperialists and their stooges to an uncontrollable chaos. In an effort to bring this desperate situation under control the U.S. imperialists quickly dispatched some chief servants, such as the U.S. secretary of defense and the chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, to South Korea to direct the operation for suppressing the riot. The situation, however, was not controllable.

Finally, on 26 October, Pak Chong-hui, the head of the Yusin dictatorship who had devoted his 18-year reign to treacheries and sell-outs, met his tragic end during the fire of resistance. The destruction of the notorious Yusin dictator was a natural end for an intolerable traitor who, as a perpetrator of the U.S. imperialists' colonial rule, had committed indelible crimes before the nation.

Saying that the October struggle of resistance for democracy, which demonstrated the patriotic spirit of the South Korean people and students, is greatly significant, the reporter continued: The October struggle of resistance for democracy dealt a profound blow to the U.S. imperialists who have enforced a vicious colonial rule in South Korea after occupying it illegally and destroyed the chieftain of the notorious Yusin dictatorship, giving a stern warning to the remnants of the dictatorship.

The October struggle of resistance for democracy also raised the South Korean people's national and class awakening to a further high level, created a turning point in the anti-imperialist, antifascist struggle for democracy and greatly encouraged the liberation struggle of the world's oppressed people waged against alien imperialist aggressors and domestic reactionaries.

Saying that the South Korean people and students have strongly demonstrated their patriotic spirits and persistent spirit of battle through the October struggle of resistance for democracy and brilliantly decorated the history of the South Korean people's anti-imperialist struggle for national salvation waged against the alien aggressors and flunkeyist traitors the reporter expressed deep respect for the South Korean people and students who bravely fought for independence, democracy and reunification in the days of the bloody struggle of resistance.

Noting that the October resistance struggle for democracy, though it drove the U.S. imperialists and their stooges to suffer from terror and fear and destroyed the chieftain of the Yusin dictatorship, was not successful in achieving a decisive victory, the reporter continued to say that this failure wrote a serious lesson in the annals of the South Korean people's anti-U.S., antifascist struggle for national salvation. She noted that the lesson should, first of all, link the South Korean people's antifascist resistance struggle for democracy to the anti-U.S. struggle, that it should be continued thoroughly till the U.S. imperialists and their colonial rule are cleaned away and that the lesson has shown that this struggle can achieve a decisive victory only when South Korean working people and masses of all strata, including the workers and peasants, firmly rally around a single battle slogan and organize the struggle.

The reporter said that 3 years have already passed since the October resistance struggle for democracy, that still none of the aspirations of the fighters in the struggle for independence, democracy and reunification has been achieved and that the South Korean people are suffering miseries and pains harsher than before.

She said that the U.S. imperialists, embarrassed by the rapidly strengthening struggle of the South Korean people for democracy and reunification in the wake of the destruction of the Yusin dictator, employed the military hooligan Chon Tu-hwan, whom they had long trained, as the new perpetrator of their colonial rule and, under their unchanged ambition to keep South Korea as their permanent colony, drove him to seize power within the military, instigating him to create an unprecedented fascist whirlwind in South Korea. As a result, she said, dark clouds of fascist division were cast over South Korea, which for a while had seen the dawn of democracy and reunification, and a flagrant fascist dictatorial system began to survive in South Korea.

Saying that the U.S. imperialists' criminal maneuvers and their vicious nature have been clearly exposed in the holocaust committed against those who joined in the heroic popular Kwangju uprising, the reporter pointed out the U.S. imperialists' commission of intolerable crimes of backing up the Chon Tu-hwan clique's massacre and controlling it from behind the scenes.

Saying that the U.S. imperialists still use the policy of making South Korea a military base as the foundation of their policy for colonializing and subordinating South Korea, the reporter stressed that South Korea has now been turned into a giant military camp and nuclear base of the U.S. imperialists and a dangerous situation capable of igniting the flames of a war of aggression has been created in our country.

Saying that the U.S. imperialists, anxious to keep South Korea as their colony and military base indefinitely and to split our country perpetually, are persistently pursuing the criminal two Koreas policy, she said such criminal maneuvers by the U.S. imperialists are being encouraged by the flunkeyist acts of pro-U.S. stooges such as the traitorous Chon Tu-hwan clique.

The reporter noted that the South Korean puppets, while devoted to betrayals and sell-outs following outside forces, are more frensiedly suppressing the people with bayonets given by the outside forces and that they are heinously against an independent and peaceful reunification of the country -- a national aspiration -- enslaving themselves to the U.S. imperialists' splittist policy. She said: Ostensibly, the Chon Tu-hwan clique is paying lipservice to dialogue and peaceful reunification, but it is secretly increasing military forces and military equipment under the instigation of the U.S. imperialists and leading the situation to the brink of war by newly establishing a munitions industry and military bases.

Noting that the criminal acts committed by the U.S. imperialists and their stooges are becoming subject to greater indignation and protest among the South Korean people, the reporter continued: Despite the unprecedented strengthening of fascist military suppression since the Kwangju popular uprising, the South Korean students and people, turning the brunt of their struggle toward the U.S. imperialists, are raising high the torch for anti-U.S. struggle for national salvation. After having set fire to the U.S. culture center in Kwangju in December 1980, they set fire to the American Cultural Center in Pusan last March and bravely joined in the anti-U.S. struggle by disseminating countless leaflets reading "Yankee, go home," "We denounce the neocolonialism of the United States."

This great anti-U.S. advance continued as Kangnung college students staged anti-U.S., antigovernment demonstrations last April and, following these demonstrations, thousands of university students in Seoul, Kwangju and other areas staged mass anti-U.S., antipuppet struggles. Issuing statements, the South Korean religious organizations, families of the imprisoned and compatriot organizations overseas, too, denounced the U.S. imperialists who have plunged South Korea into today's chaotic situation. In particular, since the beginning of the September semester, the demonstration struggle of university students calling for the correction of distorted history in the Japanese reactionaries' textbooks has steadily turned into an anti-U.S., antipuppet struggle. Now its flames are spreading throughout South Korea.

The reporter said that she, in the name of all the people in the northern half of the republic, is sending warm, compatriotic greetings and militant support and encouragement to the South Korean students and patriotic people who are tenaciously struggling to put an end to the U.S. imperialist colonial rule and to achieve an independent and peaceful reunification of the country.

Saying that in order to realize the noble aspirations of the brave fighters of the October resistance struggle for democracy who hoped for the establishment of new, independent and democratic politics and order in South Korea, the U.S. imperialist troops of aggression should first of all be ousted from South Korea and their colonial rule should be terminated, the reporter continued: The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song has taught that the South Korean people should tenaciously struggle to oppose the occupation of South Korea by the U.S. imperialist troops of aggression, to oust them from South Korea and clean away their colonial rule.

All those who value national sovereignty and truly hope for national reunification should join the pan-national resistance struggle for national salvation as one man to oust the U.S. imperialists from South Korea. Under the banners of anti-U.S. struggle for independence and antifascist struggle for democratization that have already been raised high, the South Korean people should form an anti-U.S. struggle for national salvation and reunification front and should tenaciously struggle to put an end to the fascist colonial and military rule by the U.S. imperialists and their stooges.

The U.S. imperialists should look squarely at the trend of the times, stop their policy of occupying South Korea and maneuvers to interfere in the domestic affairs of South Korea and should remove all the aggressive military forces, including the occupying troops and nuclear weapons, from South Korea at an early date.

The South Korean people should continue the vigorous struggle to crush the puppet Chon Tu-hwan ring's policy of depending on outside forces and its flunkeyist and traitorous acts, to abolish all the fascist evil laws and suppressive institutions and to have all the democratic personages such as Kim Tae-chung and patriotic people who have been illegally arrested and imprisoned released.

The reporter said: In order to achieve the independent and peaceful reunification of the country, we should put into practice the proposal for the founding of the Democratic Confederal Republic of Koryo [DCRK] put forth by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, the sun of the nation, at the Sixth KWP Congress. She noted that those who truly value the future of the nation and hope for national reunification should firmly unite under the banner of the national reunification and vigorously join the pan-national struggle to found the DCRK.

She said: All our functionaries and working people, with endless loyalty to the great leader and the glorious party center, should create new revolutionary upsurges in all sectors and units of socialist construction, hasten national reunification and accelerate the cause of remodeling society after the chuche idea by closely linking the struggle to create the speed of the eighties as put forth by the party to the movement to win the red flag of the three revolutions and the movement to emulate the models of the unheralded heroes and then vigorously stage the combined movement.

#### NODONG SINMUN MARKS ANNIVERSARY OF PAK DEATH

SK191038 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0959 GMT 19 Oct 82

[Text] Pyongyang, October 19 (KCNA) -- NODONG SINMUN on October 17 carried a signed article titled "Struggle of South Korean People for Independence, Democracy and Reunification Will Grow Fiercer" on the occasion of the third anniversary of the patriotic October resistance for democracy of South Korean students and people. The signed article says:

The October resistance for democracy, which destroyed the chieftain of the "Yusin" dictatorship, served a stern warning to its remnants and shook the U.S. imperialists colonial rule, firmly convinced the South Korean people that if they fought staunchly in firm unity, they could defeat any bulwark of dictatorship. This also fired their greater ardor for democracy.

Traitor Chon Tu-hwan who seized power through intrigues after the "October incident" maliciously challenged the desire and demand of the South Korean people for the democratisation of society and national reunification.

The U.S. imperialists are the very ones who encourage the Chon Tu-hwan group to military fascist rule and treachery.

The developments over the past three years since the October resistance for democracy show that as long as South Korea remains a colony of the U.S. imperialists and they rule the roost in South Korea, holding the real power, neither the establishment of national sovereignty nor social democracy nor national reunification can be expected.

Referring to the rapidly growing anti-fascist struggle of the South Korean people, coupled with the anti-U.S. struggle, the article declares: No fascist suppression can dampen the righteous desire of the South Korean people.

#### SPA DELEGATION VISITING IRAN MEETS WITH OFFICIALS

##### Meeting With President

SK200524 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0332 GMT 20 Oct 82

[Text] Pyongyang, October 20 (KCNA) -- Iranian President Seyyed 'Ali Khamene'i on October 17 met the delegation of the Supreme People's Assembly of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea headed by Hwang Chang-yop, chairman of the Standing Committee of the Supreme People's Assembly, on a visit to his country, according to a report. The head of the delegation conveyed a personal letter and warm greetings of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song to the president.

The president expressed deep thanks for this and asked the head of the delegation to convey his warm greetings to the great leader. He said he would like to wholeheartedly wish good health and a long life to respected His Excellency President Kim Il-song.



The conversation took place in a friendly atmosphere. Present on the occasion were Iranian Minister for Foreign Affairs 'Ali Akbar Velayati, chief of the Presidential Office M. Salim, and other dignitaries concerned, and Cha Pyong-ok, Korean ambassador to Iran.

#### Meeting With Prime Minister

SK202255 Pyongyang KCNA in English 2206 GMT 20 Oct 82

[Text] Pyongyang, October 21 (KCNA) -- Iranian Prime Minister Seyyed Hoseyn Musavi-Khamene'i on October 18 met the delegation of the Supreme People's Assembly of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea headed by Hwang Chang-yop, chairman of its Standing Committee, according to a report. The prime minister expressed satisfaction with the favorable development of the friendly and cooperative relations between Iran and Korea. He hoped for the reunification of Korea with the withdrawal of the U.S. imperialists from South Korea.

The talk took place in a friendly atmosphere. Present on the occasion were the DPRK ambassador to Iran, the vice-minister in charge of economic and international organisations, of the Foreign Ministry of Iran and the Iranian ambassador to Korea.

#### Delegation's Return

SK210546 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0415 GMT 21 Oct 82

[Text] Pyongyang, October 21 (KCNA) -- The delegation of the Supreme People's Assembly of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea headed by Hwang Chang-yop, chairman of its Standing Committee, returned home on October 20 by plane after visiting the Islamic Republic of Iran.

It was met at the airport by Ho Chong-suk and Hong Ki-mun, vice-chairmen of the Standing Committee of the Supreme People's Assembly, Choe Chong-kun, minister of foreign trade, and Kim Chae-suk, vice-minister of foreign affairs. Charge d'Affaires ad Interim of the Iranian Embassy in Pyongyang M. Khalaj, Chinese Ambassador to Korea Zong Kewen, and Pakistani Ambassador to Korea Sultan Muhammad Dutta were also present at the airport.

#### SEJM DELEGATION FROM POLAND ARRIVES FOR VISIT

SK190859 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0821 GMT 19 Oct 82

[Text] Pyongyang, October 19 (KCNA) -- A delegation of the Sejm of the Polish People's Republic headed by Wit Drapich, chairman of the complaints subcommittee of the Sejm and vice-chairman of the National Committee of the National Unity Front of Poland, arrived in Pyongyang on October 18 by plane.

It was met at the airport by Yom Tae-chun, member of the Standing Committee of the Supreme People's Assembly and presidium member of the Central Committee of the Democratic Front for the Reunification of the Fatherland, and Ku Il-son, deputy to the Supreme People's Assembly. Ambassador Leon Tomaszewski and officials of the Polish Embassy in Pyongyang were also present.

#### SPA Banquet for Delegation

SK191105 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1034 GMT 19 Oct 82

[Text] Pyongyang, October 19 (KCNA) -- The Standing Committee of the Supreme People's Assembly arranged a banquet Monday evening at the People's Palace of Culture for the delegation of the Sejm of the Polish People's Republic. Present on invitation were the members of the delegation headed by Wit Drapich, chairman of the complaints subcommittee of the Sejm and vice-chairman of the National Committee of the National Unity Front of Poland, and Leon Tomaszewski, Polish ambassador to Korea, and his embassy officials.

The banquet was attended by Ho Chong-suk, vice-chairman of the SPA Standing Committee, Yom Tae-chun, member of the SPA Standing Committee and Presidium member of the Central Committee of the Democratic Front for the Reunification of the Fatherland, Ku Il-son, deputy to the SPA, and other personages concerned.

Presidium member Yom Tae-chun spoke first at the banquet. Noting that at present the Polish people under the leadership of the Polish United Workers Party headed by esteemed Comrade Wojciech Jaruzelski are energetically struggling against the subversive acts of the reactionaries within and without and for the stability of their country on the basis of the decisions of the 9th party congress, he said:

Our people resolutely denounce the U.S.-led imperialists' anti-Poland moves and express firm solidarity with the fraternal Polish people in their just cause of repulsing the subversive activities and sabotage of the imperialists and the counter-revolutionary forces at home and defending the country's sovereignty and socialist position.

Expressing the conviction that the Polish people will successfully solve their problems by themselves and dynamically advance along the road of socialism, he wished them new successes in their struggle.

Vice-Chairman Wit Drapich spoke next. Saying that the great leader of the Korean people Comrade Kim Il-song defeated the Japanese imperialists by waging a very arduous struggle, crossing the ranges of Mt Paektu, and founded the Workers Party of Korea and has built anew Korea, once backward. He noted that this has been a road of a hard-fought struggle bearing the marks of blood and sweat. Noting that the Korean people defended their fatherland with credit in the war against the U.S. imperialists and their puppet clique, he said: The Democratic People's Republic of Korea which maintains friendly relations with the Polish People's Republic is a symbol of freedom and liberation.

Under the wise guidance of the Workers Party of Korea headed by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, the talented Korean people have converted their once backward country into a modern and developed socialist country, he said, and went on: We highly estimate these successes and rejoice at them as our own.

He referred to the development of friendly relations between the parties and peoples of the two countries and expressed the conviction that Korea will surely be reunified.

We will learn from the successes of the Korean people and their experiences in socialist construction, the chuche idea in particular, he stressed and said: Long live the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers Party of Korea and president of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea! Long live Comrade Wojciech Jaruzelski, first secretary of the Central Committee of the Polish United Workers Party and chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Polish People's Republic!

The banquet proceeded in a friendly atmosphere.

#### DIPLOMATIC RELATIONS ESTABLISHED WITH SURINAME

SK200027 Pyongyang KCNA in English 2227 GMT 19 Oct 82

[Text] Pyongyang, October 20 (KCNA) -- A joint communique on establishing diplomatic relations and exchanging diplomatic representatives between the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the Republic of Surinam was signed in Pyongyang on October 11.

The joint communique says that the Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the Government of the Republic of Suriname, with a view to developing the relations of friendship and cooperation in all fields on the basis of complete equality, mutual benefit, mutual respect for sovereignty and non-interference in the internal affairs of each other, have reached an agreement on establishing diplomatic relations and exchanging diplomatic representatives at ambassadorial level. It was signed by Pak Song-chol, vice-president of the DPRK, on behalf of the DPRK Government and by Roy D. Horb, vice-chairman of the National Policy Centre and special envoy of the chairman of the National Policy Centre of the Republic of Suriname, on behalf of the Government of the Republic of Suriname.

NODONG SINMUN URGES PEOPLE'S UNITY, COHESION

SK191216 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 2231 GMT 17 Oct 82

[NODONG SINMUN 17 October editorial: "Let Us Vigorously Display Our People's United Power in the Struggle To Create the Speed of the Eighties"]

[Text] The power and authority of our party -- the great headquarters that is leading our people to effect continuous upsurges in socialist construction -- is increasing with each passing day. The historic Hamhung plenum of the party Central Committee established another new milestone in the history of our country's socialist construction in which great revolutionary upswings have been embroidered.

Today, the working class and workers of various places, including Komdok, are raising the flames of the creation of the speed of the eighties, valiantly advancing by upholding the spirit of the Hamhung plenum.

The reality vigorously confirms the justness and vitality of the party's political slogan urging the creation of the speed of the eighties. The slogan, "Let us create the speed of the eighties in the spirit of the great Chollima upswing!", set forth by our party is a good slogan under which our people should now advance. Contained in this slogan are our party's firm decision to brilliantly achieve the economic programs of the 1980's by mobilizing the entire people, as we did when we effected great Chollima upswings in the postwar period, and our people's unanimous desire for successfully implementing the party's plans.

Today, we are assigned the weighty task of brilliantly achieving the grand economic programs laid down by the 6th party congress by more tenaciously staging the struggle to create the speed of the eighties.

The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song has taught: The struggle tasks assigned to us in the 1980's are very difficult and grand. To successfully implement the new tasks for socialist economic construction set forth by our party, the entire party and all the people should turn out to stage a ferocious struggle and to effect continuous renovations and upsurges in all sectors of the people's economy.

The basic key to victory in creating the speed of the eighties, upholding the party's militant appeal, is unreservedly demonstrating the power of the unity and cohesion of all the people firmly united around the party and the leader. Only when we mobilize to the maximum the power and wisdom of the wide range of the masses can we create a high speed in economic construction. The boundless power and wisdom of the masses are greatly displayed only when all the people are unanimously united around the party. When they are highly alert toward brilliantly achieving the party's plans by firmly uniting around the party and the leader, the masses accelerate production and construction by greatly displaying their boundless devotion and invincible fighting spirit.

How rapidly socialist construction progresses depends on the level of unity in the people's mobilization for implementing the economic tasks assigned by the party.



The struggle for socialist and communist construction in which millions of working masses participate demands a high organizational discipline. Only when the struggle to remake nature is staged on a large scale, when links in production are made more complex and when they more unanimously move under the party's leadership can all the people rapidly accelerate economic construction. For this reason, without the people's consolidated unity and cohesion around the party, we cannot expect a high speed in economic construction.

The history of our country's socialist construction in which great Chollima upswings have been continuously enacted is a course confirming that the power of the unity of revolutionary ranks is the fundamental source of great revolutionary upswings. The great Chollima upswings were affected in the 1950's and the 1960's in our country, but not because of a sound economic foundation or a favorable objective condition. That period in the history of our country's socialist construction were days of indescribable ordeals. Under those circumstances began the great Chollima upswing, which inspired worldwide admiration. It was a manifestation of our people's stout will to get through difficulties, holding aloft the leadership of the party and the leader.

In the history of our country's socialist construction, the circumstances the struggle faced in the 1970's were not easy. During a decade of worldwide calamities caused by cold front and economic crises, our people's economy rapidly developed and thus, a period of national prosperity unfolded in the fatherland. The prosperity was made by all the people who, cherishing a warm desire for upholding the leadership of our party center, unanimously jointed the battle for great socialist construction.

The might of the unity of our revolutionary ranks, which has been firmly consolidated in the course of going through the grim period of the revolution, has been continuously displayed on the historic, new road toward advance in the 1980's.

The practical experiences in socialist construction in our country clearly prove that the decisive factor for bringing about a great revolutionary upsurge is to achieve unity between the party and the people and to highly display the might of this unity.

The magnificent program before us for economic construction in the 1980's calls for displaying more fully than ever before the might of our revolutionary ranks' unity. The 1980's is a very important period in the history of socialist construction in our country. At the sixth party congress our party set forth a magnificent program for changing our country in this period into one of the world's leading economic kingdoms [wangguk]. The plan of our party for economic construction in the 1980's is to build a more comfortable people's paradise in the fatherland by fully displaying in the sector of economic construction the political and ideological might of our people, which has been consolidated during the past period.

To implement this plan, our party has set forth the grand four tasks of remodeling nature. Following this, it unfolded at the Hamhung plenary meeting of the party Central Committee a bold plan for achieving the goal of 1.5 million tons of nonferrous metals. This is an epochal measure for making a new, great breakthrough in socialist economic construction in the 1980's through a scientific analysis of a central link in the development of our national economy in the present era. When the entire party, entire country and all the people rise in grasping this link and in launching a great offensive, we will glorify the 1980's as an era of an unprecedentedly great upsurge and raise the position of our fatherland to a high place.

Today, the brighter prospect for a great upsurge in the 1980's is ahead of us. Now is the time when the great combat for economic construction in the 1980's should vigorously forge ahead through the unity of the entire party around the party center and through the firm unity of all the people.

The most solid and vital unity of the revolutionary ranks -- a great strength of readily implementing any magnificent program for economic construction -- has been achieved in our country today. Our unity is a powerful one with which the entire country simultaneously rises at the call of the party and the leader to destroy a great mountains or go through raging storms. It is an unwavering principle of struggle that our people surely implement the plan of the party with a united effort. Thanks to such unity, our party has boldly set vast goals as demanded by the revolution; accepting these goals as their vital demand, our people have implemented them without the slightest wavering.

Without this great unity, we cannot imagine the erection of great monumental objects one after another in the era of the KWP and the setting of a brilliant example in creating a new construction speed. Thanks to the great unity of our revolutionary ranks, we can readily achieve the magnificent task of economic construction and create the speed of the eighties everywhere in the country.

All functionaries and workers should once again vigorously display the heroic spirit of Chollima Korea by resolutely and confidently struggling to create the speed of the eighties with the pride of achieving great unity.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song has taught: All our guiding functionaries and workers should bring about an epochal change in the struggle to build socialism and communism by brilliantly achieving the 10-point prospective goal for socialist economic construction with united efforts and with loyalty to the party and the revolution.

The most important thing in accelerating economic construction by displaying the might of great unity is for all functionaries and workers to firmly believe in the intent of the party and to assume a firm stand for fulfilling this intent without fail.

The ideological and volitional unity of all the people and their united effort in vigorously forging ahead with socialist construction proceeds from a single creed. When all party members and workers believe only in the intent of the party and the leader and when they think and act as one, they can successfully accomplish any difficult and vast task given by the party and can increase socialist construction's speed of advance.

It is the noble trait of chuche-type communist revolutionaries to always warmly accept and thoroughly fulfill the intent and demand of the party. This reflects the solid nature of unity. Functionaries and workers should always and closely understand what the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song desires and should strenuously struggle to fulfill his desire.

Today, our party center urges all functionaries and workers to struggle with the spirit they displayed when they brought about the great upsurge of Chollima and to vigorously launch their combat for economic construction. For our functionaries and workers to bring about a productive upsurge with a bold, aggressive spirit, which the party has given to them, constitutes an attitude of breathing and moving in accordance with the intent of our party center. Functionaries and workers in all sectors of the people's economy should cherish deep in their hearts this noble intent of the party and should be determined to fulfill this intent without fail.

Another important thing in creating the speed of the eighties with the might of unity is for functionaries and workers in all sectors and units to unanimously rise and to devote through mutual assistance and guidance everything needed to perform the economic tasks set forth by the party.

To bring about a great leap in economic construction, our party has set the successive targets of major offensive and struggle tasks so that each new development can be met. These struggle tasks are pressing requirements for bringing about an upsurge in all sectors of our people's economy. Timely accomplishment of these tasks constitutes a way to bring about a great leap. Therefore, no matter at what outposts they may work, functionaries and workers in all sectors should join efforts to achieve the struggle goals and tasks that the party sets and gives at each stage.

Today, our party calls for rapidly increasing production in the coal, transportation, steel, nonferrous metals, machine and chemical industrial sectors by concentrating on developing these sectors and for accelerating the struggle to implement this year's plan ahead of schedule.

Successfully accomplishing the economic task set forth by our party, such as the production of coal, is a key to bringing about a new upsurge today in economic construction. Although their sectors and outposts differ, functionaries and workers in all sectors should positively contribute to accomplishing the party's present central task by mobilizing all potentials. Thus, they should once again vigorously demonstrate the might of the great unity between our party and people and their organizational nature and discipline in the struggle to build the economy as demanded by the party.

In the struggle to create the speed of the eighties, it is important for all functionaries and workers, including party functionaries, three revolutionary team members, economic guiding functionaries, scientists and technicians, to display the laudable custom of mutual assistance and guidance. All functionaries' hearts should burn with the single desire of implementing without fail the plan of the party for bringing about a upsurge in socialist construction and all should perform a heroic feat by uniting their efforts. Thus, they can perform greater miracles and enact innovations on all battlefields designed for achieving goals in the steel, coal and chemical industrial sectors and in remodeling nature.

One of the important questions in creating the speed of the eighties by resorting to the political and ideological might of our revolutionary ranks is to strengthen economic guidance and technical innovations. How successfully the people display their energy and wisdom while uniting around the party greatly depends on the efforts of functionaries to organize and command them. Today, the zeal and resolve of our workers to firmly unite around the party and the leader and to accelerate economic construction are very high. The problem is for functionaries to correctly organize and utilize the zeal of the people of broad strata in performing the economic task given by the party. Guiding functionaries in all sectors and units should more closely organize economic guidance work to meet the requirements for creating the speed of the eighties and for the changed situation. By making management activities more scientific and rational and by aggressively and effectively carrying out the work of organizing the economy in addition to their command of the combat, functionaries should more rapidly produce and build in greater quantities with available assets. The political and ideological might of the revolutionary ranks will turn into a great material might when this might is firmly supported by science and technology. Bringing about a revolutionary change in developing science and technology constitutes major potential in creating the speed of the eighties and a guarantee for successfully accomplishing all economic tasks. We should bear deep in our hearts the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim il-Song's teaching on accelerating the technical revolution and should raise science and technology to a new, higher stage through the mobilization of the entire party and all the people. Party organizations should increase the role of the 15 April technical innovation shock brigade and should pay great party-level attention to enacting a mass technical innovation.

To help all the people bring about a new, great upsurge through united efforts, guiding functionaries should struggle, closely mingling with the people. Functionaries are the leading members of the revolution who link the party and the people and who organize and mobilize them in implementing party policies. The combination of guidance and the people is an important guarantee for enacting an upsurge in socialist construction. The experiences of those units that have been successful in creating the speed of the eighties show that, when the people are guided, the intent of the party more thoroughly permeates them, increasing their revolutionary zeal.

All party organizations and functionaries should more closely mingle with the people in accordance with the requirements of the work method of the anti-Japanese guerrilla units and should enact a new innovation, sharing the same intent with them.

Functionaries of all party and government economic guidance agencies, including provincial, city and county party organizations, the committees of ministries of the administration council, and provincial economic guidance committees, should go to lower levels to meet the requirements for creating a new speed, should solve knotty problems for the people, sharing meals with them, and should positively assist and guide them.

When functionaries thoroughly eliminate even the slightest legacy of bureaucratism and subjectivism and when they closely mingle with the people, our unity will be consolidated more firmly, and we will attain greater successes in creating the speed of the eighties.

One of the most important questions in bringing about an upsurge by strengthening the political and ideological strength of our revolutionary ranks is to further develop work with men. Work with men is an effective method of helping people always breathe just like the party does and zealously rise at the call of the party. When we develop work with men, the trust of the people in the party will endlessly increase, and the united might of the party and the people will be more fully displayed in implementing the party's economic policy. Therefore, all party organizations should place priority on work with functionaries, party members and the people in the struggle to create the speed of the eighties and should bring about an epochal change in work with men.

The important thing in political work -- work with men -- is to aggressively carry out the propaganda and agitation work of thoroughly fulfilling the intent of the party and the leader to launch a new combat for economic construction.

All party organizations should help the people closely understand the great significance of the work of creating the speed of the eighties under the leadership of our party, the outstanding leadership of our party center in leading this struggle to victory and the might of our revolutionary ranks firmly united around the party and the leader. Thus, party organizations should encourage everyone to resolutely and confidently rise with a lofty political and ideological awareness and with a lively fighting spirit in the struggle to bring about a new, great upsurge.

Vigorously carrying out the mass movement led by our party is an important way to strengthen work with men. When party members and workers positively try to learn from the noble spirit of the unheralded heroes and from the revolutionary fighting spirit of self-reliance, the political and ideological might of our revolutionary ranks will be more firmly consolidated, bringing about a great upsurge in the 1980's.

By firmly grasping and thoroughly implementing the policy of our party for carrying out a mass movement, all party organizations should help continuously expand the ranks of the unheralded heroes and bring about a great innovation in the struggle to create the speed of the eighties.

The firm unity of our people around the party and the leader has an inexhaustible might and an invincible vitality. It is the great honor and pride of our people to achieve such a great unity and to embellish the entire course of socialist construction with a continuous, great upsurge. By endlessly valuing and firmly consolidating the firm unity of all the people around the party and the leader with a single mind and intent, we will glorify the 1980's as the greatest era of upsurge in the history of our fatherland.

Let us all demonstrate more fully the honor of the people who carry out the revolution in chuche Korea under the leadership of the great party and the leader by bringing about a great leap in socialist construction under the slogan of creating the speed of the eighties.



BRIEFS

DELEGATION'S RETURN FROM PRC -- The delegation of the KOREAN CENTRAL NEWS AGENCY headed by its deputy general director Hong Hyon-chung returned home on October 19 by air after visiting China. It was met at the airport by deputy general director of the KCNA Chong-sop and an official of the Chinese Embassy in Pyongyang. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 1618 GMT 19 Oct 82 SK]

HWANG CHANG-YOP MEETINGS -- Pyongyang, October 12 -- Comrade Hwang Chang-yop on October 11 met and had a friendly talk with the delegation of the Soviet Journalists Union headed by its secretary, L.N. Spiridonov. Present on the occasion were Vice-Chairman of the Central Committee of the Korean Journalists Union Pak Chan-kun and Charge d'Affaires ad Interim of the Soviet Embassy in Pyongyang O.V. Okonishnikov. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 0830 GMT 12 Oct 82 SK] Pyongyang, October 12 -- Comrade Hwang Chang-yop on October 11 met and had a friendly talk with the delegation of TRYBUNA LUDU, the organ of the Central Committee of the Polish United Workers' Party, headed by its Editor-in-Chief Bek Weslaw. Present there were Editor-in-Chief of NODONG SINMUN Kim Ki-nam and Polish Ambassador to Korea Leon Tomaszewski. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 0830 GMT 12 Oct 82]

BULGARIAN HEALTH DELEGATION -- Pyongyang, October 19 (KCNA) -- Vice-Premier Chong Chun-ki yesterday met and had a friendly talk with the Bulgarian public health delegation headed by L.M. Shindarov, vice-minister of public health. Present there were Kim Yong-ik, vice-minister of public health, and an official of the Bulgarian Embassy in Pyongyang. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 1048 GMT 19 Oct 82 SK]

AMBASSADOR TO CUBA APPOINTED -- Pyongyang, October 15 -- Pak Yong-se was appointed as ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea to the Republic of Cuba. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 2221 GMT 14 Oct 82]

SOVIET DELEGATIONS' ARRIVAL -- Pyongyang October 19 -- A delegation of the Soviet paper PRAVDA, an organ of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union, headed by its deputy Editor-in-Chief D.V. Valovoy, and a Soviet Government civil aviation delegation headed by V.D. Samorukov, chief of the external relations department of the Ministry of Civil Aviation of the Soviet Union, arrived here on October 18. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 0824 GMT 19 Oct 82 SK]

AGREEMENTS WITH CENTRAL AFRICA -- Pyongyang, October 19 -- An agreement on the exchange of information and cooperation between the KOREAN CENTRAL NEWS AGENCY and the CENTRAL AFRICAN PRESS AGENCY (ACAP) was signed in Bangui, the capital of Central Africa, on October 13, according to a report. It was signed by Yi Man-sok, DPRK ambassador to Central Africa, and Guy Darlan, high commissioner in charge of planning and economic cooperation of the Military Committee for National Redressment of the Central African Republic. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 0855 GMT 19 Oct 82 SK] Pyongyang, October 19 -- An agreement on cooperation in radio and television broadcasting between the DPRK Radio and Television Broadcasting Committee and the Ministry of Information of the Central African Republic was signed in Bangui, the capital of Central Africa, on October 13, according to a report. The agreement was signed on our side by DPRK Ambassador to Central Africa Yi Man-sok and on the opposite side by High Commissioner in Charge of Planning and Economic Cooperation of the Military Committee for National Redressment of Central Africa Guy Darlan. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 0840 GMT 19 Oct 82 SK]

ADDITIONAL REPORTS ON VISIT OF INDONESIA'S SUHARTO

## Suharto, Chon Address Dinner

SK181136 Seoul YONHAP in English 0918 GMT 18 Oct 82

[Text] Seoul, Oct 18 (OANA-YONHAP) -- Visiting Indonesian President Suharto said Monday Korea and Indonesia must continue to try to expand areas of cooperation, particularly in economic and social fields. In an address at a dinner hosted by Korean President Chon Tu-hwan at Chongwadae, the presidential mansion, Suharto said that his visit to Korea and talks with Chon would reinforce the close friendship between the two countries. Suharto, the first leader of the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN) to visit Korea since Chon's ASEAN trip last year, continued by saying that he was very pleased to have the chance to know Korea's development experience more closely as a result of this visit.

Chon, meanwhile, said the ever-growing ties between the two nations will serve as a sturdy mainstay not only for the peace and prosperity of East Asia, but for that of the entire Pacific Basin. Stressing the utmost importance of promoting a spirit of friendship and cooperation among nations pursuing common ideals, Chon thanked Suharto for the efforts of Indonesia and other member countries of ASEAN in securing lasting peace and prosperity in Southeast Asia. "I believe that the spirit of cooperation demonstrated by ASEAN will reverberate throughout the world, contributing greatly to the future of mankind," he said.

Chon also called Suharto's visit to Korea a "colossal milestone" marking the maturation of the Korean-Indonesian partnership in political, economic and other areas. He expressed hope that the Indonesian leader could confirm the particularly friendly feelings and trust with which Koreans regard the people of Indonesia.

## Joint Communique Issued

SK190828 Seoul YONHAP in English 0746 GMT 19 Oct 82

[Text] Seoul, Oct 19 (YONHAP) -- Following is the gist of the joint communique issued by Indonesian President Suharto and South Korean President Chon Tu-hwan Tuesday. The two heads of state had a constructive exchange of views as well as substantive discussions on various matters of common interest, including the idea of Pacific summitry. The talks contributed greatly to deepening mutual understanding and fostering cooperative ties between the two countries.

-- The two presidents reaffirmed the view that peace and security in northeast and Southeast Asia are closely related to each other and essential for the maintenance of peace and stability in the Asia-Pacific region as well as the world as a whole. The two leaders are committed to the promotion of cooperative efforts to these ends among the nations in the area.

-- President Chon expounded to President Suharto the idea of the summit meeting among Pacific-rim countries on the basis of the five principles which were pronounced in President Chon's press conference on July 31, 1982, at Chinhae, Korea, and stated further that, in light of the rapid socio-economic growth and increasing interdependence among the countries in the region, it was necessary and useful for them to hold the summit meeting for the purpose of common progress and prosperity. President Suharto praised Chon's idea of Pacific summit and expressed that such a good idea deserved his further consideration.

-- The two presidents discussed the latest developments in Southeast Asia and expressed their deep concern over the Kampuchean situation and they hoped that a speedy and peaceful settlement of the question would be reached in accordance with the aspirations of the Kampuchean people.

-- President Chon and Suharto denounced the continued occupation of the Arab territories by Israel and condemned its latest aggression against Lebanon. They called on Israel to withdraw from the Arab lands it occupied, including Jerusalem.

-- In connection with the Palestinian question the two leaders agreed that lasting peace in the Middle East could be created only if the basic national right to self-determination of the Palestinian people is restored, including the establishment of a free and sovereign state in the region.

-- With regard to the situation in Afghanistan, the two leaders agreed on the need to reach an early political solution in accordance with the relevant United Nations resolutions.

-- The two presidents expressed their concern over the continued Iran-Iraq conflicts and urged them to find a just and peaceful solution by political means based on the principles of the United Nations Charter.

-- President Chon, reviewing the situation on and around the Korean Peninsula, explained fully the efforts and intentions of the Republic of Korea to reduce tension and consolidate a durable peace on the peninsula, including his latest proposal for democratic reunification through national reconciliation. President Suharto, highly appreciating the efforts of South Korea to achieve the reunification of Korea by peaceful means, reiterated the view of the Indonesian Government that this question should be solved by peaceful means through dialogue and supported the direct talks between the two parts of Korea.

-- President Chon reiterated his view that the entry of both South and North Korea into the United Nations, as an interim measure pending the peaceful reunification of Korea, would contribute to easing tensions on the Korean Peninsula and help create an international atmosphere conducive to national reconciliation and peaceful reunification.

-- President Suharto, sharing President Chon's view, expressed his support for the early realization of the entry of both South and North Korea into the United Nations in accordance with the purposes of the United Nations Charter.

-- President Chon, recognizing the positive and important role played by ASEAN, stated that the Government of the Republic of Korea attached significance to further strengthening its relations with ASEAN. The two presidents agreed that the promotion of mutually beneficial cooperation between the Republic of Korea and ASEAN member countries would be important to the peace and prosperity in the Pacific region.

-- The two leaders noted with satisfaction the fact that bilateral relations between the two countries had been remarkably strengthened, particularly since the official visit of President Chon to Indonesia in June, 1981.

-- President Chon highly praised the Indonesian Government's achievements in the field of economic and social development, and expressed the Korean Government's willingness to participate in Indonesian development projects such as construction, transportation and energy resource exploration.

-- The two leaders agreed to encourage the promotion of private sector joint ventures in various fields and to expand scientific and technological cooperation, including exchanges of information and joint research activities.

-- President Chon expressed the intention of the Korean Government to extend cooperation in the establishment of a vocational training center in Indonesia as a gesture of promoting cooperation and President Suharto tendered his sincere appreciation to President Chon for his friendly gesture.

-- The two presidents agreed to take necessary measures for the early conclusion of pending agreements such as an air transport agreement, an agreement for the avoidance of double taxation and an investment guarantee agreement with a view to facilitating institutionally fruitful economic cooperation.

-- The two presidents were gratified that the return visit by President Suharto was extremely valuable to the further promotion of friendship between them and strengthening of friendly ties between the two countries. They expressed their desire to increase exchanges of visits between the two countries at all levels.

KOREA HERALD Editorial

SK200342 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 20 Oct 82 p 4

[Editorial: "Upgraded Seoul-Jakarta Ties"]

[Text] President Suharto's four-day visit to Seoul, which ended yesterday, is monumental in further strengthening the cooperative relations between Korea and Indonesia which have been notably cemented since President Chon Tu-hwan's trip to Jakarta last year. At their Seoul talks, the two presidents dealt with a wide range of topics, both bilateral and multi-lateral, to seek not only a closer Korean-Indonesian partnership, but also a peaceful and prosperous Asia.

As the two leaders noted during their talks, the peace and security in northeast Asia is linked inseparably to that in Southeast Asia. Besides, the complementarity of economies in the region all the more underlines the need for close cooperation among Asian countries. Korea and Indonesia have been developing complementary cooperation between them apace through trade and sharing of each other's experiences in nation building.

The cordial partnership between Seoul and Jakarta was given a strong impetus for further growth when President Chon expressed the government intention to establish a vocational training center in Indonesia as a gesture of promoting cooperation between the developing countries in the Pacific region. The Seoul government has made clear on many occasions its willingness to share Korea's development expertise and experience with any late starter. The vocational training center promised for Indonesia is but one of a number of measures that have been taken toward that end.

It is heartening that the two leaders agreed, as noted in a joint statement issued upon President Suharto's departure from Seoul, to encourage the promotion of private sector ventures in various fields, while also expanding scientific and technological cooperation. President Suharto is well aware of the Korean efforts to achieve the reunification of the divided peninsula by peaceful means. His reiteration of the Indonesian position that the Korean question should be solved by peaceful means through dialogue will be conducive to rallying international opinions behind the rationale of the Seoul-proposed direct talks between South and North Korea.

President Suharto's visit here was also symbolic of the growing affinity between Korea and ASEAN, of which Indonesia is a member. As evinced by President Chon's tour of the five ASEAN countries last year as well as by President Suharto's Seoul visit, the promotion of mutually beneficial cooperation between Korea and ASEAN is vital to peace and prosperity in the Pacific region. The two presidents' meeting was a good occasion for President Chon to elaborate on his proposal for a summit for Pacific-rim countries. As President Chon propounded at a press conference a year ago, the rapid socio-economic growth and increasing interdependence among the countries in the region underscored the usefulness and even the necessity of the proposed summit meeting for common progress and prosperity. While the Chon-Suharto summit contributes to increasing South-South cooperation (between developing nations), the proposed summitry will be able to promote cooperation between the developed and developing (North-South) nations as well as between the developing countries. It is hoped that President Suharto's appreciation of the summit idea will be shared by leaders of other countries in the region as well.

JAPANESE PRIME MINISTER'S RESIGNATION VIEWED

SK151154 Seoul CHOSON ILBO in Korean on 14 Oct 82 p 2

[Editorial: "The Suzuki Era and After"]

[Excerpts] With Mr Suzuki's notice of resignation, the Liberal-Democratic Party of Japan is expected to have a change of power soon.



It has become known that Mr Suzuki's decision to resign from the post of prime minister is due to the unique factional strife within the Liberal-Democratic Party of Japan. Therefore, as in the past, the change of political power in Japan this time basically differs from that in other Western countries, namely, the United States, West Germany and France. A change of political power in these countries has great political implications.

Mr Suzuki's notice of resignation is attributed to recent economic difficulties in Japan and the failure of the Suzuki Cabinet to solve them. Prime Minister Suzuki has tried to cope with these economic difficulties through a series of retrenchment policies, including reforms in administration. But he has been unable to exercise his influence in solving the knotty problems arising in the economy because his Cabinet itself is composed of various political factions in the party. The Suzuki Cabinet can be said to be a transitional one, linking the era of one political faction to the era of another political faction.

Japan is a foreign country. Therefore, we are not entitled to argue the pros and cons of political change in its government party. However, considering what is called "close interrelations between South Korea and Japan, separated by a narrow strip of water," we are compelled to pay attention to and evaluate the political moves and political culture in the ruling circles of Japan.

In the past, so-called pro-South Korean political figures in Japanese ruling circles talked about the so-called South Korea-Japan collusion, and this gave rise to hot criticism in Japan. Therefore, we think that the modernization and reform of the political attitude of the Liberal-Democratic Party of Japan are urgently required to establish new South Korea-Japan relations in the future. Proceeding from this requirement, we want to see the Japanese conservative party reformed and innovated and become more fresh and, based on this, new cooperative relations between the two countries established, no matter who may take charge of the next Japanese government. We want the political leaders of Japan to demonstrate democracy and morality in the course of elections of the party president and the prime minister.

#### SOUTH SAID ABLE TO DEFEND AGAINST BLITZ FROM NORTH

SK201053 Seoul YONHAP in English 1022 GMT 20 Oct 82

[Text] Seoul, Oct 20 (YONHAP) -- Gen Kim Sang-tae, South Korea's air force chief of staff, said Wednesday that the air force is fully prepared to defend Seoul from a possible North Korean blitz. The air force is also ready to batter the military command and other key military targets in North Korea the moment South Korea was under attack, Kim said.

In his testimony before the National Assembly Defense Committee, Kim reminded that Seoul is located within a three-minute surprise attack by the enemy. The communists, he said, are expected to attempt to encircle and isolate the metropolitan area at the initial stage of war through a preemptive blitz tactics.

Noting that the air defense posture for Seoul is complete, Kim said that the air force is making every possible effort to secure the command of the air through stepped-up Korea-U.S. joint intelligence cooperation to detect the enemy's move early on.

#### INVITATION TO NORTH, PRC TO STUDY RELICS PRAISED

SK210127 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 21 Oct 82 p 4

[Editorial: "Flow of Archaeological Data"]

[Text] Representatives from Korea and 16 countries are meeting at the third Asian regional assembly of the International Council of Museums (ICOM) this week. It is an ideal occasion for our historians and archaeologists to exchange information and views on exploring, preserving and studying their common cultural and artistic heritage of the past.

Attending the triennial meeting here are specialists from nations including Australia, India, Indonesia, Japan, Pakistan, the Philippines, Sri Lanka and Thailand, with observers from Brazil, Denmark, Italy, and the Republic of China. Regrettably, we note the absence of delegates from such neighbors as mainland China, North Korea and Outer Mongolia, all of whom form integral parts of the Oriental civilization.

Science, arts, sports and culture know no national boundaries. However, this fundamental principle does not yet seem to hold good as far as some communist bloc governments are concerned. This absurdity seriously impedes joint international endeavors in the fields of science, education and culture. Political and ideological differences should not be allowed to interfere with such activities.

In the name of its spokesman, Minister of Culture and Information Yi Chin-hui, the Seoul government told the opening session of the ICOM meeting that it welcomes all interested scholars from around the world, including Pyongyang and Beijing, to join in a study of the relics from the Sung and Yuan Dynasties of China found in an old Chinese trade ship lying on the seabed off the southwestern coast of Korea.

Cultural assets are the common property of mankind, as he said, and cultural heritage is by nature neutral to ideologies or political systems. Thus, we have good reasons for proposing the initiation of exchange and collaboration in this most feasible field of academic and artistic pursuits related to historic legacies. It may well be pointed out again, with a deep sense of frustration and wistfulness, that the division of the Korean Peninsula into two zones greatly hampers disciplines linked with museums -- history, archaeology, art history, anthropology and folklore. Our academic community is denied access to the sites and materials in such artificially insulated areas as North Korea, China and Siberia.

The reiteration by Seoul of its readiness to make its historical and cultural relics and materials available to all interested foreigners is an open-minded invitation to those who are keeping their doors closed to us to respond in kind. Specialists from communist-ruled areas may come over and examine what we have here, and then may reciprocate to admit our students to do likewise.

North Korea and Manchuria carry an ample stock of valuable archaeological relics and sites on the ancient and medieval history of northeast Asia. Unnaturally enough, we often have to rely upon secondhand information on our own historical relics from old Korea transmitted to us by Japanese and other foreign scholars who have access to them. It is urgent to remedy this absurd situation and only responsiveness and good faith on the part of North Korea and other relevant communist countries may make it possible. The current conference of museum officials could give a prod on that score.

#### JUSTICE MINISTER DENIES RUMOR ON PRISONER'S DEATH

SK210139 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 21 Oct 82 p 8

[Text] Minister of Justice Pae Myong-in, clarifying the cause of death of a prisoner in Kwangju, warned yesterday that the sources of malignant rumors would be thoroughly traced and punished. In testimony before the National Assembly Legislation-Justice Committee, Pae strongly denied rumors that Pak Kwan-hyon, 30, who died Oct 12 while serving a prison term in connection with the Kwangju civil disturbance of 1980, had been tortured. Pak, who had been serving a term in a Kwangju prison, refused to eat one or two meals a day sporadically until he fasted for four consecutive days beginning Oct 4, the minister revealed. "The prisoner resumed eating Oct 8 at the request of the Protestant ministers and suddenly fell ill Oct 10. Fasting had nothing to do with his death," he said. The minister emphasized that Pak had never been assaulted or tortured while in prison. The two Protestant ministers confirmed Oct. 8 that Pak was in good health, he said. The authorities concerned feared that Pak's death would trigger a lot of groundless rumors, and arranged for medical doctors at Chonnam and Choson Universities to make an autopsy of Pak, he said. The cause of death has not yet been finally determined, but those doctors who conducted an autopsy on Pak said that he had died of a congestive heart failure, he said. The minister said that a total of 54 inmates refused meals for a few days, calling for a clarification of Pak's death, but resumed eating Tuesday.

HENG SAMRIN RECEIVES INDIAN ENVOY, RAPS CGDK

BK210719 Phnom Penh SPK in French 0400 GMT 21 Oct 82

[Text] Phnom Penh, 21 Oct (SPK) -- Heng Samrin, general secretary of the KPRP Central Committee and chairman of the Council of State, received J.C. Shama, charge d'affaires extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the Republic of India, in Phnom Penh on Wednesday, 20 October.

Chairman Heng Samrin expressed his thanks to the Indian Government and people for their support for the just struggle of the Kampuchean people, and high appreciation of the growing relations of friendship, solidarity and multifaceted cooperation which bind the Kampuchean and Indian peoples.

Chairman Heng Samrin briefed J.S. Shama on the successes that the Kampuchean people have achieved during the past more than 3 years. He denounced the "Coalition Government of Democratic Kampuchea" as an instrument manipulated by Beijing expansionism, U.S. imperialism and international reaction, including the ASEAN, in order to conceal the criminal acts of the Pol Pot gang and return the genocidal clique to Kampuchea. But the situation in Kampuchea is irreversible and the Kampuchean revolution always advances steadily, he said.

J.S. Shama said that the Indian Government and people are elated at the great achievements made by the Kampuchean people. He affirmed India's firm position to give material and moral support and aid to the Kampuchean revolution, contributing to peace and stability in Southeast Asia and the world. J.S. Shama conveyed the greetings of Indian President Zail Singh to Chairman Heng Samrin.

Men Chhan, acting secretary general of the Council of State, was present at the meeting.

'WARMONGERING POLICY' OF PRC, CGDK CONDEMNED

BK211028 Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 1300 GMT 20 Oct 82

[Station commentary: "Unequivocal Evidence of Beijing's Warmongering Policy"]

[Text] Recently, the Press Department of the PRK Foreign Ministry made public a white book fully exposing the perfidious designs of the Beijing expansionist-hegemonists in their opposition to the Kampuchean people. This white book contains irrefutable proof testifying to the fact that the Beijing ruling circles harbor ambitions to implement an insane policy of wantonly interfering in the internal affairs of the PRK. The world has long been convinced that the permanent state of tension in Southeast Asia is a consequence of China's odious big-nation expansionist-hegemonist policy of continually interfering in the internal affairs of countries in the region.

In the past, the Beijing authorities ordered the Pol Pot-ieng Sary-Khieu Samphan Gang -- their most obedient henchmen -- to pursue a genocidal policy of massacring innocent Kampuchean citizens and turning Kampuchea into a springboard for aggression against neighboring countries in a move to invade and occupy all of Southeast Asia.

In their strategy to expand against and annex neighboring countries, particularly Kampuchea, the Beijing ruling circles have perpetrated shameless hostile activities, mustering traitorous reactionary Khmer groups taking refuge aboard and setting up the so-called Coalition Government of Democratic Kampuchea in an attempt to sabotage the rebirth of the Kampuchean land and people. Moreover, the Chinese authorities have also painstakingly coaxed other international reactionary forces, particularly Thailand, into providing shelter and food for the Pol Pot remnants and other traitorous reactionary Khmers with the aim of resurrecting the genocidal regime. These perfidious designs, according to the white book, were revealed in Deng Xiaoping's instructions to Ieng Sary in Beijing on 13 January 1979.

Following the collapse of the genocidal regime, the Beijing authorities admitted that they could no longer use Pol Pot and the Kampuchean Communist Party. They had to employ money to lure Sihanouk onto the stage for a second time, for China believes that Sihanouk is a popular puppet who can serve its interests. Through frequent use, Beijing is very well aware of the weaknesses of Sihanouk, who is a power maniac, thus making it easy for China to use him to go around misleading world public opinion and begging for foreign aid. Therefore, Sihanouk's post as president of the Coalition Government of Democratic Kampuchea is nothing but a bridge for Pol Pot to cross in his quest to return to Kampuchea and resume slaughtering the Kampuchean people.

The white book also gave additional information on Deng Xiaoping's instructions to Ieng Sary to use Sihanouk and Thai territory as springboard against the Kampuchean revolution.

While hatching the union of the various factions of reactionary Khmers, the Chinese authorities have dragged Thailand into serving their odious policy. In allowing the Pol Pot remnants and other traitorous reactionary Khmers to take refuge in the country and permitting China to use its territory, Thailand has completely betrayed the interests of the Thai people.

To further expose the perfidious maneuvers of the Beijing expansionists against the Kampuchean people, the white book cited further ironclad evidence dealing with the report made by a Khmer Rouge under the pseudonym of San, who kept track of Sihanouk's capricious and inconsistent activities following the collapse of the Pol Pot-Ieng Sary-Khieu Samphan regime in January 1979. First, Sihanouk denounced Pol Pot's crimes against his own children, before international opinion, he pretended to be extremely indignant. However, after Beijing and the other reactionary forces encouraged him, Sihanouk instead rallied to murderous Pol Pot, taking refuge under the Coalition Government of Democratic Kampuchea label in his opposition to the Kampuchean people and Vietnamese troops -- his own saviors!

The so-called Coalition Government of Democratic Kampuchea is in reality a new facade of Pol Pot in disguise set up by Beijing, U.S. imperialism and the reactionary ASEAN to oppose the resurrection of the Kampuchean people and the revolution of the three Indochinese countries. This tripartite government has no territory and no population. It is made up of criminals whose hands are stained with the blood of the people. Therefore, it can in no way be the representative of the Kampuchean people at the United Nations.

For more than 3 years, the Kampuchean revolution has advanced steadily along the road to victory. No reactionary force can reverse the situation in Kampuchea. The entire Kampuchean people know very well who is friend and who is foe. Therefore, all the perfidious designs of the Beijing expansionist-hegemonists who have been grossly interfering in the internal affairs of the PRK will certainly be condemned and opposed by peace- and justice-loving progressive public opinion in the world.

AFP: KPNLF GENERAL QUILTS; MILITARY COMMITTEE SET UP

SK211108 Hong Kong AFP in English 1049 GMT 21 Oct 82

[By Jim Wolf]

[Text] Bangkok, Oct. 21 (AFP) -- Dien Del, credited with turning a rag-tag bunch of competing Cambodian warlords into an able anti-Vietnamese force, has quit as chief of staff of the Khmer People's National Liberation Front (KPNLF), front officials said today. The officials said General Dien Del stepped down after the murder 10 days ago of a senior KPNLF commander outside his command headquarters on the tense Thai-Cambodian border.

KPNLF leader Son Sann, who cut short his attendance at the United Nations to cope with the potential crisis, had accepted the resignation reluctantly, the sources said. They said a committee had been set up to probe the circumstances of the October 11 ambush in which a KPNLF camp commander known as Sar Luot, his wife and an aide were mowed down by unknown attackers.

Gen. Dien Del, who remains associated with the KPNLF, had resigned to assume overall responsibility for the attack, though he himself was not under official suspicion of involvement. The resignation was deemed necessary to mollify outraged followers of the dead commander, the sources said.

The front appointed a four-man interim military committee to replace Gen. Dien Del after concerted efforts, led by Son Sann, to overcome "this potential threat to our unity," the sources said. The members of the new interim military committee are Gen. Sak Sutsakhan, Gen. Thach Reng, Hing Kunthorn, who had been a KPNLF military liaison officer, and Chea Chut, a one-time warlord said by diplomats to have distinguished himself in combat recently.

Like 50-year-old Dien Del, the two generals were among the few senior officers to win praise for their performance in Cambodia's pre-1975 republican army that lost to the Khmer Rouge. Dien Del is widely credited with organizing the KPNLF into a no-nonsense military force after starting from scratch three years ago.

The KPNLF recently went on the offensive for the first time against Vietnamese units close to the Thai border in an operation that observers said added a new dimension to the Cambodian conflict. The front, which now says it can field up to 12,000 men, plans to attack behind Vietnamese lines during the dry season beginning this month, the KPNLF sources said.

#### VODK SAYS SRV BEING ISOLATED IN UN ASSEMBLY

BK210931 (Clandestine) Voice of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian to Kampuchea 2330 GMT 20 Oct 82

[Station commentary: "The Vietnamese Enemy Aggressors and Their Soviet Masters Receive Another Blow at the 37th UN General Assembly"]

[Text] On the afternoon of 15 October, at the end of the general debate at the 37th plenary session of the UN General Assembly in New York, the Vietnamese enemies were dealt another shameful blow when the U.S. delegate attacked the aggressive and expansionist Soviet strategy in Afghanistan and the world and exposed the Hanoi Vietnamese aggression in Kampuchea and their aggression to control Laoterritory.

Vietnam was shamefully disgraced by the daily condemnation and denunciation during the general debate. Its representative tried to answer and defend Hanoi's position but was again successfully countered by the representative of our Democratic Kampuchea.

Keat Chhon, member of our Democratic Kampuchean delegation, addressed the assembly and denounced Vietnam's aggression in Kampuchea. He said one cannot hide a dead elephant under a winnowing basket. At this stage he was interrupted by the panicky Vietnamese representative who stood up to lodge a protest, in an attempt to stop our delegate from speaking. But our Democratic Kampuchea is a full member of the United Nations, and what right does the Vietnamese enemy have to stop our delegate from speaking? So the chairman of the assembly dismissed the improper and impudent behavior of the Vietnamese representative and invited our delegate to finish his address. Isolated and disgraced, the Vietnamese representative stood up and behaved disrespectfully toward the assembly before shamefully walking out. All the delegates in the hall laughed.

In essence, Keat Chhon said: A Khmer proverb says that a dead elephant cannot be hidden by a winnowing basket. All Hanoi's words cannot hide the realities of their aggression in Kampuchea. During the general debate, over half of the foreign ministers present here have denounced and condemned this act of aggression and exposed the crimes of the Hanoi Vietnamese and demanded that they withdraw all their troops from Kampuchea.



Bogged down in Kampuchea and isolated in the international arena, Vietnam cannot cheat the world, and on 25 October the Vietnamese aggressors will again be deafened by the voice of justice in this assembly on account of their aggression. It should be recalled that 25 October is the day when the UN General Assembly will discuss the credentials of Democratic Kampuchea.

The current 37th UN General Assembly, from beginning to end, has mounted attacks on the Hanoi Vietnamese aggressors, making them completely lost and totally isolated. This is why Nguyen Co Thach only dared show his face around the assembly hall for a few days before disappearing, not even hearing the addresses. But the Hanoi Vietnamese aggressors will be even more disgraced and isolated when the UN General Assembly debates the question of Democratic Kampuchea's credentials, the situation in Kampuchea and the use of toxic chemicals and biological weapons in Kampuchea, Laos and Afghanistan. The world will hand out appropriate punishment to the Le Duan Vietnamese murderers and exterminators of the Kampuchean race and disgrace and isolate them even more. The world will tell the Vietnamese and Soviet aggressors clearly that it will not allow them to pursue their policy of aggression against others at will in violation of the principles of international law and the UN Charter. It will demand that all foreign troops immediately be withdrawn from Kampuchea, Afghanistan, Lebanon and other countries which are the victims of foreign aggression and domination.

All of this clearly shows that peace- and justice-loving countries the world over are more aware of the danger of the Soviet-Vietnamese expansionist strategy in Southeast Asia and the Asia-Pacific region as well as in the world. These countries realize that they must unite and resolutely oppose acts of aggression and take measures to pressure and demand the aggressors to withdraw all their troops from other countries, particularly Vietnamese troops from Kampuchea and Soviet troops from Afghanistan, in order to safeguard the principles of international law and the UN Charter -- the sacred principles by which all countries must abide -- to ensure lasting regional and world peace and stability.

VODK: 200 VILLAGERS MASSACRED BY SRV TROOPS

BK210800 (Clandestine) Voice of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian to Kampuchea 2330 GMT 20 Oct 82

[Excerpts] On 2 October the brutal Vietnamese aggressors went on the rampage in the Anlong Phnhiev area and ran into 200 villagers from Phong commune, in Kong Pisei District, Kompong Speu Province, and Trapeang Thom Khang Cheung in Tram Kak District, Takeo Province, who were driving ox carts to cut wood in the forest. At the sight of our villagers, the brutal Vietnamese enemies opened fire on them, killing 20 of our villagers on the spot. The remaining villagers were taken by the Vietnamese to their garrison and executed. The Vietnamese also destroyed all the ox carts and killed a number of cattle for food, while taking the rest to their garrison.

This is a most barbarous crime committed by the Vietnamese enemy aggressors against our innocent Kampuchean people. The Vietnamese aggressors follow a criminal policy of exterminating the Kampuchean race so that they can totally annex our Kampuchean territory and make it their own. This is why the Vietnamese enemy aggressors have killed over two and 1/2 million of our Kampuchean people over the past 4 years, including the young, the old, men and women, and by all methods. And they are still doing this. Faced with the great, united fighting force of the Kampuchean nation and people, the Vietnamese enemy aggressors and race exterminators will certainly not be able to carry out their criminal policy. On the contrary, they will surely be defeated and eliminated from the Kampuchean territory by our Kampuchean people, in cooperation with our National Army and guerrillas of Democratic Kampuchea.

SUPREME COMMAND REPORTS ON BORDER SITUATION

BK210301 Bangkok THE NATION REVIEW in English 21 Oct 82 p 6

[Excerpts] There have been rotations of the Vietnamese troops inside Kampuchea involving more than 20,000 soldiers during the past month, while Hanoi also sent in new armaments into the country to beef up its occupying forces, the Supreme Command reported yesterday. It said the new weaponry recently brought into Kampuchea by the Vietnamese forces include anti-aircraft guns, tanks and 107-mm and 140-mm rockets and SAM-7 rockets. These new weapons, it said, were concentrated in areas around western Kampuchea opposite the Thai border, where large amounts of food supplies and ammunition were also being stored.

The Supreme Command also said that between July and September there had been relocations of several Vietnamese installations inside Kampuchea. A secret intelligence gathering unit was also formed, while special patrol squads were sent into areas near the Thai border. More frequent violations of Thai territory during the period were also reported, it said.

Reporting on the fighting situation in Kampuchea, the Supreme Command said forces of Democratic Kampuchea had been able to inflict extensive damage on the Vietnamese-backed forces, especially in areas north of Highway No 5. On October 10 the Vietnamese-Heng Samrin forces moved an infantry unit with seven tanks from Sisophon District into areas around Ban Nimit of Poipet, it said.

The Supreme Command said that the mass mobilizations of the Vietnamese forces are an indication that they are probably preparing a major military operation along the border in the near future.

Further Report

BK211003 Bangkok Domestic Service in Thai 0530 GMT 21 Oct 82

[Text] According to the Supreme Command Information Office, it has received reports that on 12 October an additional 500 Vietnamese soldiers were assigned to the Vietnamese units at Ban Nimit and the Soriya camp in Poipet, which is opposite Prachin Buri's Aranyaprathet District. On 14 October 700 more Vietnamese soldiers were assigned to Banteay Siem, Thmar Puok District and to Sisophon District in Battambang. On 17 October Vietnamese soldiers clashed with the opposition in an area in Kampuchea opposite Ban Khlong Manao, Khlong Yai District, Trat Province, resulting in two mortar rounds falling into Thai territory, killing a Ranger volunteer and wounding four others.

CAPTURED SRV SOLDIERS ADMIT SABOTAGE MISSION

BK210155 Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English 21 Oct 82 p 1

[Text] Two Vietnamese men arrested by Thai security forces at a refugee camp late last month have confessed that they are Vietnamese soldiers who were assigned to spy on Thai troops and carry out sabotage in this Prachin Buri border district, military sources said yesterday. The two Vietnamese identified themselves as Privates Kuong See Fah [name as published], 18, and Van Din Long, 20. Both were attached to the 7th Platoon of the 3rd Company of a border guards regiment, 75th Division. They reportedly told Thai military interrogators that they came from Ho Chi Minh City (formerly Saigon) and were sent to Nimit in western Kampuchea on July 9. They said they were trained in map reading, handling radios and in chemical warfare.

The two southerners said the 75th Division was commanded by Colonel Hai Se [name as published] and comprises about 5,000 troops.

Meanwhile, field military sources said Vietnamese troops fired on a Thai reconnaissance plane near the Thai-Kampuchean border here yesterday afternoon, but missed the single-engine craft. The plane returned unharmed to its base in Watthana Nakhon District.

#### NATION REVIEW ON REAGAN-SUHARTO DEFENSE TALKS

BK200243 Bangkok THE NATION REVIEW in English 20 Oct 82 p 4

[Editorial: "New Indonesian Thinking Is on the Right Lines"]

[Excerpt] The talks between Indonesian President Suharto and U.S. President Reagan in Washington last week revealed a slight change in the line of thinking of our ASEAN partner. During these talks it was revealed that Reagan assured Suharto that he would give sympathetic consideration to requests for aircraft and naval vessels to protect approaches to Indonesia. Indonesia, the world's largest archipelago, is a conglomeration of over 13,000 islands, while the Philippines is one of over 7,000 islands. Naturally, their concept of defence and security problems is different from that of other members of ASEAN.

However, Indonesia has a more important role to play in world commercial shipping and movement of naval vessels because she controls the Lombok, Sunda and (along with Malaysia and Singapore) the Malacca Straits. These three narrow sealanes play the precious part of linking the vast Pacific and Indian Oceans. Neither to Indonesia nor to the Philippines can there be any question of external aggression by any country which does not have a powerful bluewater fleet. No country can block the three key straits and disrupt world shipping unless it has a first-class navy. Not coincidentally, Philippines President Ferdinand Marcos said on the day that Suharto arrived in the United States that the American bases -- Clark Air Force Base and Subic Bay Naval Base -- will remain in his country for the foreseeable future.

Neither China, India nor Japan have the kind of navy at present which can threaten these two archipelagos. Japan's potential is extremely high if one thinks in terms of the next few decades, but there are too many variables and imponderables before one could, at this time, even visualize a repetition of the 1942 scenario. This is not a roundabout way of mentioning the Soviet threat to this region, since both Suharto and Reagan have mentioned it openly. Maj Gen Kenneth Burns, the U.S. commander at Clark Air Base in the Philippines, says that with the Russians now pretty well entrenched in Vietnam, there is a consensus in the ASEAN nations that the U.S. presence in the southwest Pacific provides stability.

#### MALAYSIAN BORDER COOP. RATION TO BE STEPPED UP

BK210207 Bangkok THE NATION REVIEW in English 21 Oct 82 p 6

[Text] Songkhla -- Thailand and Malaysia have agreed to increase the level of their local cooperation in the border areas, a senior army official said yesterday.

Commander of the Fifth Army Division Maj Gen Panya Singsakda said the cooperation will cover every possible field which is of common interest of the two countries. Maj Gen Panya said the issue was discussed during a meeting he had with a Malaysian delegation led by Col Altas Lafti, a senior army official of Malaysia. Maj Gen Panya is commander of the Thai side of the Thai-Malaysian combined forces, while Col Lafti is a senior official of the Malaysian side.

"In the future we will have more joint military exercises in the border areas," Maj Gen Panya told THE NATION.



The two sides also agreed to organize more sports competitions between Thailand and Malaysia to foster closer relations. Maj Gen Panya said the topics of economic cooperation and security were also discussed. He said the next regional border committee's meeting will be held in Penang to discuss joint cooperation between the two countries on regional level. It is tentatively scheduled for November 23-24.

Sources said that Commander of the Fourth Army Region Lt Gen Han Linanon will be invited to visit Malaysia before the meeting early next month. The last meeting of the regional border committee was held here in May.

#### DEPUTY COMMERCE MINISTER ON DPRK TRADE PROSPECTS

BK230950 Bangkok Voice of Free Asia in English 1100 GMT 12 Oct 82

[Text] The Thai deputy commerce minister disclosed, after an official visit to North Korea, that North Korea had asked Thailand to station a Thai commercial counsellor in Pyongyang and to set an annual bilateral trade target. He said Thai businessmen who went on the trip are now negotiating the sale of 50,000 tons of 100 percent parboiled rice and 20,000 tons of raw sugar with North Korea's state trading company. He also said that Thai rubber exports can be doubled to 3,000 tons a month if shipments are steady. Another proposition under consideration is the exchange of 5,000 tons of North Korean caustic soda for 300 tons of Thai palm oil.

According to the Thai deputy commerce minister, the Thai commercial counsellor to China is also in charge of trade with North Korea, and bilateral trade targets will be fixed when trade is more consistent.

During a stopover in China the deputy commerce minister also urged the Chinese trading company to buy more Thai products, especially tobacco leaves and raw sugar.

#### PREM PREPARED TO ACT ON INSURANCE PERMIT SCANDAL

BK20031 Bangkok THE NATION REVIEW in English 20 Oct 82 p 1

[Excerpts] Premier Gen Prem Tinsulanon stated yesterday that he is prepared to take "drastic action" against Deputy Commerce Minister Thawi Kraikup if he was found to have complicity in a scandal over his approval for new insurance firms to be set up, government spokesmen Trairong Suwannakhiri said. He quoted the premier as telling his cabinet, which spent more than one hour debating on the controversy, that he will not allow any cabinet members to violate his principle of honesty. "The premier said if there is evidence of corruption, he will take drastic and appropriate action," Trairong told a press conference after the weekly cabinet meeting. Trairong said the premier asked his cabinet members to air their views over the issue during the meeting, but no decision was made.

The controversial minister, who is on a trip to the United States, is being investigated by a committee ordered set up by Premier Prem following weeks of criticisms and speculations in the mass media. Thawi last month approved the establishment of seven new insurance companies which led to speculations of possible irregularities.

Agriculture Minister Chuan Liphai quoted Prem as telling the cabinet meeting that he did not want to see any scandal in his government. "The premier told us that the government is accepted by the public because of its honesty and stressed that he will not stay idle if there is evidence of corruption." The government spokesman quoted Commerce Minister Punmi Punnsasi as defending Thawi's decision by saying that it corresponded with the policy of the Commerce Ministry.

Thawi, who is also implicated in another scandal over his approval for the establishments of several new gas trading firms, was accused of bribing MP's to kill a government-sponsored bill to amend the Constitution in June.

TRUONG CHINH-LED DELEGATION CONCLUDES CUBA VISIT

## Visit With Solidarity Group

OW202026 Hanoi VNA in English 1526 GMT 20 Oct 82

[Text] Hanoi, VNA, October 20 -- President Truong Chinh and his party during their visit to Cuba called on the Cuban Committee of Solidarity with Vietnam (C.C.S.V.). They were warmly welcomed by Mario Rodriguez and Guillen Zelaya, vice-presidents of the Cuban Institute of Friendship With the Peoples; Pedro Palacio Ramos, first vice-president of the C.C.S.V. and others.

On this occasion, President Truong Chinh spoke highly of the committee's contributions to strengthening the friendship and militant solidarity between the two peoples.

Mario Rodriguez renewed the committee's pledge to continue stepping up the movement for solidarity with Vietnam in its socialist construction and national defence.

## Castro at Havana Departure

OW201816 Hanoi VNA in English 1529 GMT 20 Oct 82

[Text] Hanoi, VNA, October 20 -- The Vietnamese party and state delegation led by President Truong Chinh left Havana on Tuesday afternoon, concluding its official visit to Cuba.

President Fidel Castro and other Cuban leaders accompanied the Vietnamese delegation from the guest house to Jose Marti International Airport, which was bedecked with the colours of the two countries and streamers wishing the delegation good journey home. An army band played the national anthems of the two countries, and then the two presidents reviewed a guard of honour.

Also present at the farewell ceremony on the Cuban side were Juan Almeida Bosque, Ramiro Valdes and Guillermo Garcia, Political Bureau members of the Communist Party of Cuba Central Committee and vice-presidents of the Council of State; and Osvaldo Dorticos, Political Bureau member of the C.P.C. Central Committee and vice-president of the Council of Ministers. Members of the diplomatic corps and a large number of representatives of Cuban mass organizations were present at the airport.

President Truong Chinh and President Fidel Castro then went up and waved to the crowd of well-wishers amidst their shoutings, Vietnam! Solidarity will win! President Fidel Castro warmly embraced President Truong Chinh and the other members of the Vietnamese delegation before they boarded their special plane for the journey home.

## Message of Thanks to Castro

OW201843 Hanoi VNA in English 1533 GMT 20 Oct 82

[Text] Hanoi, VNA, October 20 -- President Truong Chinh has thanked President Fidel Castro for the Cuban people's hospitality towards the Vietnamese delegation during its visit to Cuba.

In a message to the Cuban president before leaving the airspace of Cuba on October 19, President Truong Chinh described the warm feelings of the party and state leaders and the entire people of Cuba for the Vietnamese people as an expression of "noble and pure proletarian internationalism".

"What we have witnessed during our stay on this heroic island," the message said, "has strengthened our confidence that the fraternal Cuban people, under the leadership of the Communist Party of Cuba headed by you, will obtain still greater achievements in socialist construction and national defence, thereby bringing into full play the international role of the first socialist country in the Western Hemisphere".

"The fine results of our delegation's visit to Cuba, particularly the signing of the treaty on friendship and cooperation between our two countries, will further tighten the militant solidarity, friendship and fraternal cooperation between Vietnam and Cuba, thus helping strengthen the socialist community and the cause of peace in the world," the message added.

#### Stopover in Moscow

OW201759 Hanoi VNA in English 1612 GMT 20 Oct 82

[Text] Hanoi, VNA, October 20 -- The Vietnamese party and state delegation led by President Truong Chinh stopped over in Moscow today on the way home from Cuba. It was met at the airport by P.G. Gilashvili, vice-president of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the U.S.S.R.; M.N. Smirnovskiy, deputy head of the Commission for External Relations of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union Central Committee; and N.P. Firubin, vice minister for foreign affairs. Vietnamese Ambassador to the Soviet Union Dinh Nho Liem was also present to greet the delegation.

#### U.S., PRC CHEMICAL WEAPONS 'SLANDER' SCORED

BK200958 Hanoi International Service in Thai 1130 GMT 16 Oct 82

[Unattributed commentary: "The Slanderers Are Exposed"]

[Text] The psychological warfare launched by the United States and China is becoming more blatant. The two accused the Soviet Union and Vietnam of using chemical weapons in Afghanistan, Laos and Kampuchea. The Western press reported that the CIA dispatched its commandos for work under this scheme. Yet all this is like an act which boomerangs.

The BBC on 6 October, quoting a source in Bangkok, reported that analysis of samples supplied by refugees, carried out by Australian Government scientists, revealed no trace of toxic chemicals whatsoever. The international meeting of scientists in Geneva on 15 March has already rejected as slander the U.S. charge of the Soviet Union and Vietnam using toxic chemicals in Afghanistan, Laos and Kampuchea. The UN medical experts who interrogated Afghan refugees receiving treatment in Pakistan early this year and another team of experts who visited Thailand late last year reported that there was insufficient evidence to prove that toxic chemicals were used in Afghanistan and Kampuchea.

These facts have proved that the U.S. allegations were groundless, so why have Washington and Beijing continued to publicize the matter? Their purpose is to use the propaganda to cover up the crimes they have committed and are committing against the people in the three Indochinese countries. It is a fact known to all that the United States used poisonous gas and chemicals massively during the war it waged against the three Indochinese countries.

In southern Vietnam, the United States reportedly used more than 100,000 tons of toxic chemicals on 38,000 square km, or over 40 percent of the cultivated areas and over 40 percent of the forests in southern Vietnam. This damaged crops which could feed a million people. About 2 million people came into contact with and were injured by the poison, and of this number 3,500 were killed. Vietnamese and world scientists believe that U.S. toxic chemicals will produce deadly effects on many more generations to come. According to U.S. Professor (Whistling), it will take a century of reforestation efforts to replace the coastal mangroves in southern Vietnam devastated by U.S. toxic chemicals.

During the war of aggression against Vietnam in early 1979, Chinese troops injected reservoirs with poisonous gas to contaminate Vietnamese people's drinking water. This cruel method is being used by those people in their war in Indochina. Early in the year, the United States, through Thailand, used chemical warfare in the resistance against Kampuchea. Meanwhile, Chinese troops are trying to spread epidemics to people and animals living in the northern border areas of Vietnam.

The slander against the Soviet Union and Vietnam conducted by the United States and China is also part of their anti-Soviet and anti-Vietnam campaign and is aimed at distracting the attention of public opinion from their increased interference in the internal affairs of Afghanistan and Kampuchea.

Washington itself is trying to divert the attention of public opinion from the call to investigate and indemnify U.S. war veterans who were victims of the U.S. Agent Orange used in the Vietnam war. The U.S. TIME reported that about 50,000 U.S. war veterans who were in South Vietnam suffer from cancer caused by Agent Orange. The Western press also reported that about 10,000 children of U.S. Vietnam war veterans were born handicapped.

The U.S. slander against the Soviet Union and Vietnam is also aimed at providing a smokescreen for the U.S. production, stockpiling and deployment of chemical weapons on an extensive scale. U.S. Senator Pryor confirmed that the current quantity of U.S. chemical weapons is capable of destroying the world's population 50 times. That is the truth. Yet Beijing and Washington still think of creating false evidence in order to slander others. They will never be able to conceal their cruel faces by such smokescreen.

#### PHAM HUNG ADDRESSES SECURITY COURSE GRADUATION

BK210730 Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 27 Sep 82 pp 1, 4

[Text] Following a series of training drives in 1981 for cadres and combatants of the Public Security Force, the Ministry of Interior recently decided to organize some refresher courses for all high-ranking command cadres in the People's Public Security Force, and the first course turned out nearly 100 command cadres for various departments, general departments, institutes and schools, including many command cadres of various provinces and cities. Comrade Pham Hung, member of the VCP Central Committee Political Bureau, vice chairman of the Council of Ministers and minister of interior, attended the graduation ceremony.

As required by the Ministry of Interior, high-ranking command cadres of the Public Security Force studied and fully understood the resolution of the Fifth VCP Congress, totally agreed with the policies and lines set forth by the party and, on this basis, suggested many measures and plans aimed at struggling to thwart the multifaceted war of sabotage, which is now being waged by the Chinese expansionists and hegemonists in collusion with the U.S. imperialists, in order to maintain political security and public order and safety, build a clean, steadfast, regular and modernized Public Security Force and contribute positively to carrying out the resolution of the Fifth VCP Congress.

Those attending the training course also studied various basic professional matters and strove to further improve their knowledge of professional theory and the science of leadership in order to make the People's Public Security Force a really strong armed element capable of conducting decisive attacks. They fully grasped leadership and managerial principles and possess the capability to make correct decisions and to satisfactorily organize the implementation of all resolutions that have been adopted. They fully grasped all managerial and organizational methods and studied the application of the socio-psychological sciences to the public security task. They further studied experiences on the advisory and organizational tasks and on preventive measures against crimes.

The training course helped the participating command cadres of the People's Public Security Force acquire more knowledge about unit leadership.

Addressing the course, Comrade Pham Hung commended the participating cadres for their scholastic achievements. He clearly analyzed the many great victories achieved by our party, state and people over the past 30 years and during the two recent border wars -- one along the southwestern border and the other along the northern border -- against the Chinese expansionist and hegemonist aggressors. He also clearly analyzed the situation and the enemy's extremely perfidious, multifaceted sabotage schemes; discussed the existing difficulties and the fierce, complex and protracted nature of the class struggle which is part of the socialist revolution in our country; and cited new victories in the defense of the fatherland's security.

Comrade Pham Hung urged the leading comrades of the People's Public Security Force to unceasingly strive to make their subordinate cadres and combatants fully aware of the above-mentioned great victories of our party, state and people; to keep them fully informed of the situation and the enemy's perfidious sabotage schemes and tricks; to instill a deep hatred of the Chinese expansionists and hegemonists who are now acting hand in glove with the U.S. imperialists; and to promote their determination to attack and frustrate all the enemy's sabotage schemes, improve their sense of responsibility and discipline and overcome all difficulties in order to fulfill their assigned missions. The People's Public Security Force must build itself into a strong armed element capable of making decisive attacks and must contribute to creating a combined strength for the system of proletarian dictatorship in order to foil all the enemy's sabotage schemes under any circumstance and to move forward to achieve more successes in the new situation.

Comrade Pham Hung urged the graduating command cadres of the People's Public Security Force to satisfactorily guide their units in reviewing the implementation of Directive No 92 of the VCP Central Committee Secretariat on "building a clean and steadfast People's Public Security Force, and on stepping up the mass movement for the defense of the fatherland" with the purpose of making this movement a routine task. They must scrupulously review the implementation of the resolution of the 37th national conference of the Public Security Force; formulate plans to positively carry out the resolution of the party Central Committee Political Bureau on the need to struggle against the enemy's multifaceted war of sabotage; strive to improve their behavior in leadership and combat and to work in an urgent, thorough and effective manner; be determined to get rid of the practice of laziness and administrative redtape; strengthen the close relations between various units within the People's Public Security Force; scrupulously comply with all stipulations governing the duties and rights of public security officers at various levels; satisfactorily ensure the relations of cooperation between lower and higher echelons; strictly observe operational rules and discipline; and so forth. It is necessary to establish good relations with the people and other sectors, especially with the People's Army, in order to gain strength to maintain political security and public order and safety. To achieve the above aims, each command cadre must have a general knowledge of the situation and must know how to correctly assess and evaluate it and how to reach a conclusion in a scientific and accurate manner. He must fully realize his duties and responsibilities and must constantly steel himself in all respects in order to exercise his command and leadership skills more effectively.

Comrade Pham Hung also gave many other important opinions to the People's Public Security Force so that it can contribute satisfactorily to implementing the resolution of the Fifth VCP Congress in accordance with the duties and functions of the People's Public Security Force.

#### PAPER CITES ANTI-FULRO MEASURES IN PROVINCES

BK210750 Hanoi QUAN DOI NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 24 Sep 82 pp 1, 4

[VNA report]

[Text] Dac Lac, Lam Dong and Gia Lai-Cong Tum Provinces have reportedly adopted many effective measures to annihilate and disintegrate the FULRO reactionary organization.

Since the complete liberation of the south, with the aim of advancing their "postwar plan," the U.S. Central Intelligence Agency (CIA) and the Beijing reactionaries have helped the FULRO reactionary organization carry out its activities in these three provinces -- fomenting armed rebellions to oppose and undermine the revolutionary administration. The armed forces and people of Dac Lac, Lam Dong and Gia Lai-Cong Tum Provinces have, however, heightened vigilance, annihilating and disintegrating a large part of this organization's force and capturing many of its leaders.



The party committees and people's committees of the Central Highlands provinces have launched a broad and deep movement among the people, especially the people of the Edeh, K'ho and Gia Lai nationalities, to settle the FULRO issue.

Many work teams have been dispatched to various villages and hamlets to help the local administration carry out educational and propaganda work among the people on the FULRO organization's reactionary nature. This is necessary in order to make them clearly understand that all the activities of this organization -- such as ambushing, raiding, plundering and killing -- are opposed to the interests of the people and their daily life, and have been carried out in compliance with the schemes and objectives of the U.S. imperialists and the Chinese reactionaries aimed at opposing and undermining the Vietnamese revolution and driving our people into poverty and backwardness so that it can easily deceive or persuade them to serve as its henchmen.

These work teams and the administration in various localities have also called on the people and instructed them to apply the "three-nots" motto -- not to believe or listen to what FULRO says; not to work for or supply FULRO remnants; and not to allow FULRO bandits to enter the villages to take their sons and brothers into the jungle to join this reactionary organization.

In addition, the party committee echelons and administration in various localities have explained clearly the policy of leniency to those FULRO followers who have defected to the revolutionary side, rewarded those who have successfully persuaded their husbands, sons and brothers to abandon the FULRO organization and return home to make an honest living and arranged jobs for those FULRO followers who have sincerely repented.

Thanks to the campaign, the people, especially those of the Edeh, K'ho and Gia Lai nationalities, have been able to see clearly the crimes and reactionary nature of the FULRO organization and understand better the policy of leniency and humanity of the party and the state. As for those who were deceived or coerced into joining FULRO the localities concerned have distributed leaflets pointing out their mistakes and the leniency of the party and the state so that they can feel at ease to surrender or report themselves to the authorities. Many localities have even distributed pictures and open letters of some former "high echelons" of the FULRO organization who, after having been convinced of their mistakes, have returned to their families and villages to make an honest living and have been cared for and assisted by the local administration.

Some localities have also arranged for these persons to travel to certain villages and hamlets to tell their relatives about the crimes and reactionary nature of the FULRO organization, as well as about their actual life and the good treatment they have received from the revolutionary administration. As a result, many families have been able to persuade their loved ones to come out of the jungle.

Along with carrying out propaganda and educational work to make the people heighten their vigilance and to call on those who have blindly joined the FULRO organization to come home, the party committees and the administration at all levels of the provinces in the Central Highlands have paid attention to training and fostering the contingent of ethnic cadres. This is aimed at enabling them to manage work in their own localities effectively, thus helping to settle the FULRO issue satisfactorily.

At present, in addition to the adoption of political measures, these provinces have launched many drives to track down and wipe out remnant FULRO diehards while continuing to expand the people's security networks in all villages.

AGRICULTURE MINISTER VIEWS GRAIN PRODUCTION

BK160500 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1430 GMT 15 Oct 82

[Article by Minister of Agriculture Nguyen Ngoc Triu -- read by announcer]

[Summary] Despite many difficulties caused by inclement weather, insects and shortages of agricultural facilities, we still produced more than 15 million tons of grain during 1981, the highest production volume ever recorded. The cultivation of subsidiary food crops such as peanuts and soybeans was also developing well, along with animal raising.

Spurred on by the success in 1981 and welcoming the World Food Day, our people have entered 1982 with a new labor impetus. "Necessary preparations have been completed in all localities to cope with the production requirements in an active and timely manner. The winter-spring crop season has ended with the total production volume increased by 200,000 tons over that of last year. Other subsidiary food crops such as soybeans and sugarcane continue to increase. The summer-fall harvest is in full swing, and it is certain that the planned production volume will be achieved. The 10th-month crops show good promise with all the planned areas planted during the best time of the season. According to the estimates of many localities, if the weather does not change drastically from now until harvest, we will score the best 10th-month crop harvest, and the 1982 target of 16 million tons of grain will become a reality."

The results of agricultural production over the past few years have somewhat improved the livelihood of our people even in those areas with many recurrent difficulties in production. These successes have demonstrated that our party-state guideline of concentrating on developing agricultural production is correct. They also reflect the creativity and diligence of our laboring people and manifest many other specific factors such as the incentive policies instituted by our state, the new management systems, the application of scientific and technical innovations and the important assistance and cooperation of socialist countries, other friendly countries and international organizations under the agricultural program, especially the FAO of the United Nations.

"On the occasion of World Food Day, we thank all the fraternal and friendly countries and the international organizations for their effective and timely support, especially during the times when our agriculture was hit by natural disasters -- drought, insects, typhoon and flood. In 1983 and throughout the 1980's, grain and food products will still remain an urgent problem in our country's economic and social program."

Therefore, our party and state have considered the food program as an integrated and targeted economic-technical program to ensure all the material conditions for agricultural production and to resolve problems in processing, circulation, distribution and production organization. Our four guidelines for resolving the food problem are: "Accelerate production; wisely use food and improve diet; minimize the increase in population and the rational increase in the nonagricultural production area; and increase exports in order to import some grain while always keeping in mind production as the main guideline."

"Learning from our experiences in past years, we will gradually resolve the grain problem for our people. On the occasion of World Food Day, we will act even more energetically, together with the international community, to contribute to easing the tense situation in food and to stave off the famine and malnutrition that are threatening hundreds of millions of people, especially in the developing countries."

U.S. THREAT TO QUIT UN BODIES CRITICIZED

BK210745 Jakarta OANA in English 2714 GMT 21 Oct 82

["Pool item"]

[Excerpt] Jakarta, Oct. 21 (ANTARA/OANA) -- The threat of the United States to quit the United Nations Organisation shows only "big power greed" and will not solve the problem which is a threat to the United States' own principles and the principle of world peace.

This was stated by Member of Parliament/People's Consultative Assembly Amin Iskandar of the Partai Persatuan Pembangunan (Development Unity Party) Group in an interview with ANTARA Wednesday at Parliament building at Senayan here when he gave his view on the recent AFP news from Washington stating that the United States have threatened to quit the United Nations and to withdraw from the UN General Assembly if this world body accepted the Arab countries' sponsored resolution to oust Israel from that world organization.

Amin Iskandar, who is a member of Commission I (in charge of foreign affairs) of Parliament, further stated that it would be far better if the U.S. threat and actions were directed against Israel, which at present was the source of the world troubles, for instance through U.S. discontinuation of financial, military and political aid to that country.

Only through such steps could the Middle East crisis be solved, which would further serve as a firm stepping stone for the solution of the Afghanistan and Kampuchea problems, he said.

"It is regrettable indeed that the United States opposes world opinion for the sole purpose of defending Israel. But on the other hand one should beware that the threat is not nearly a "bluff" from the American side. It means that if Israel is ousted from the United Nations, the United States will follow suit. If this happens, the role of the world body to solve problems peacefully and durably will come to an end, because the United Nations had been established mainly for the purpose of preventing world conflagrations," Amin Iskandar said.

Deputy Chairman of Commission I (for foreign affairs) of Parliament Marjudi Darusman of the Functional Group was of the view that U.S. threat had been made many times before and that it was meant to obtain a broader internal political basis for the country's international role.

"The American attitude is aimed at creating a critical opinion of U.S. involvement in international problems. I am, however, of the view that America will not go to the extreme as to really leave the world body," Darusman said. "Even if Israel is ousted from the United Nations, the United States will never leave the world organization, because that country has bigger interests to remain in the world body," he added. "The American threat and actions are in reality only for the the purpose of strengthening the country's internal position and for the outside world they appear to be a grumble," Darusman said.



MALAYSIARESULTS OF COMMONWEALTH MEETING DISCUSSED

## Mahathir on Kampuchean Aid

BK210923 Kuala Lumpur International Service in English 0800 GMT 21 Oct 82

[Text] Datuk Sri Dr Mahathir Mohamed says the just concluded Commonwealth heads of government regional meeting, CHOGRM, in Fiji is a useful forum for Malaysia to extend ties with the south Pacific countries. The prime minister adds that CHOGRM itself is useful because it enables the smaller member countries to voice their problems openly. He describes the third CHOGRM as a summit as it was attended by 14 of the 17 heads of government and heads of state who are members. The prime minister was reviewing the recent meeting in Suva, Fiji, from which he returned last night after a stopover visit to Papua New Guinea.

He says the retreat, after 2 days of talks alongside officials, allowed him to move privately with, among others, Singapore Premier Mr Lee Kuan Yew. On the trade mission which accompanied him, the prime minister believes that the members have found many opportunities open to them. He says the members plan to open an office in Fiji as a base to determine the projects they wish to get involved with and to establish ways of cooperation with the islanders.

On Kampuchea, the prime minister says the coalition government headed by Prince Norodom Sihanouk can expect assistance from some Commonwealth countries. He pointed out that the communique issued by the Commonwealth heads of government regional meeting at Fiji last week had taken note of the formation of the coalition government. India, which had recognized the Heng Samrin regime, had also taken note of the formation of the coalition. In addition to that, Australia also pledged support for Democratic Kampuchea.

## Official Comments on ICK

BK191029 Kuala Lumpur International Service in English 0600 GMT 19 Oct 82

[Text] A [words indistinct] Malaysian official says that any further move to resolve the Kampuchean conflict should be in line with the declaration of the International Conference on Kampuchea, ICK. This has been the position of Malaysia and its ASEAN partners. He was commenting on a report from Tokyo quoting the Laotian foreign minister, Khamphai Bouppha, as saying that his country was making contacts with the ASEAN countries to hold an international conference on the Kampuchean issue.

Malaysia had explained its position to Vietnam and hoped Hanoi would respond positively not only in its own interest but for the good of Southeast Asia. The ICK declaration calls for immediate withdrawal of Vietnamese troops from Kampuchea to allow the people self-determination and lead to a comprehensive peace settlement in Kampuchea.

## Endorsement of CGDK Hailed

BK191511 Kuala Lumpur International Service in English 0800 GMT 19 Oct 82

[Unattributed commentary]

[Text] The 17 Asian and Pacific leaders of Commonwealth nations, who met in Fiji, have overwhelmingly endorsed the ASEAN view of the Kampuchean issue.

A communique that was released yesterday states that it was imperative for a comprehensive political solution to be found to the Kampuchean question. This view in effect rejects the Vietnamese military occupation of Kampuchea as well as all attempts by Hanoi to get the international community to recognize the puppet Heng Samrin regime.

Vietnam should realize that its military conquest of its neighbor and the consequent heightening of tension in Southeast Asia has only served to isolate Hanoi from the rest of the world.

The Suva summit called for a total withdrawal of all foreign forces from Kampuchea and the restoration of the independence, sovereignty and neutrality of Kampuchea, so as to enable the people to determine their future free of outside interference.

The heads of government also noted the formation of the Coalition Government of Democratic Kampuchea [CGDK] and the announcement of the Government of Vietnam of a partial withdrawal of its forces from Kampuchea and its consultations with other countries in the region.

For Malaysia and the ASEAN nations, this is a major victory despite the attempt by India to push the interests of Vietnam at the summit. The statement endorsed the various UN resolutions on Kampuchea and a declaration that was made at the international conference on Kampuchea.

The Indian delegation had made attempts to perpetuate a fiction that the Democratic Kampuchean Government is still being led by Pol Pot and that it was still involved in a policy of genocide, which made it notorious and unacceptable to the international community.

Malaysia was happy that there was mention made of the CGDK that is now leading the resistance against the Vietnamese military occupation. The cause of this coalition led by Prince Norodom Sihanouk has been strengthened further, especially in the voting to accept the credentials of the Democratic Kampuchean Government at the UN General Assembly in the next few weeks. Once again the lessons that aggression will never succeed or can never be camouflaged have been driven home.

The Indian delegation succeeded in inserting the Vietnamese announcement of a partial withdrawal of forces from Kampuchea in the final communique. Malaysian Prime Minister Datuk Sri Dr Mahathir stated however that while Malaysia accepted the announcement of a partial troop withdrawal it did not accept the view that there was an actual withdrawal. Malaysia is even questioning whether they in fact did withdraw.

Other nations may prefer to be blinded by the propaganda of the Vietnamese or by the strength of previous ties, but what is even clearer is that the pro-Soviet line in these nations has succeeded in isolating these nations from their real friends with whom they stand to benefit from the close economic, social and political ties. It is to be hoped that gerontocracy presiding in Hanoi has been made aware once again of the futility and the high cost of fulfilling the dreams of creating an Indochina federation.

ACCOUNTING OF MARCOS U.S. TRIP EXPENSES URGED

HK210221 Davao City SAN PEDRO EXPRESS in English 9-15 Oct pp 2, 4

[Excerpt] Invoking a constitutional right of every Filipino to "information on matter of public concern," a national political party demanded recently for the immediate publication of the "true and complete" accounting of the expenses incurred during the state visit of President Ferdinand E. Marcos to the United States of America. [passage published in boldface]

In a party statement issued October 1, the Pilipino Democratic Party (Pilipino) alluded to an October 1st article of ASIAWEEK, a regional magazine published in Hongkong, which said that the visit may have cost between \$5 million and \$20 million.

Pilipino, established in February this year and registered as a political party with the commission on elections in March, is calling for the accounting because it claims "the government has not assisted the people in satisfying many basic and urgent needs due to alleged lack of funds."

The same statement also cited the present foreign and domestic debts of P200 billion and the conflicting versions about the September 14-30, 1982 state visit and the responsibility of the government relative to money of the people, as grounds for accounting the expenses paid for out of government funds including state-owned enterprises.

The Davao City-based political group it will be recalled has also accepted the challenge of President Marcos to a debate on whether there is democracy in the Philippines. Pilipino maintains that there is none while the 65-year old president claims during his U.S. visit that the country is very much democratic, citing among others the recent holding of a free presidential and barangay elections.

MARCOS RIDICULES UNIDO ON ELECTION CONDITIONS

HK201330 Manila TIMES JOURNAL in English 20 Oct 82 pp 1, 9

[Excerpt] President Marcos said yesterday the question of whether or not to synchronize elections will be decided by the people through the public hearings to be conducted by the Batasang Pambansa starting today. The president dismissed as "pipe dreams" the conditions set by the United Democratic Opposition [UNIDO] for its participation in elections.

Mr Marcos was interviewed by newsmen shortly after he and the first lady, Mrs Imelda R. Marcos, arrived in Tacloban City aboard the presidential ship Ang Pangulo. The first couple will attend the commemorative rites in Palo, Leyte, today, making the 38th anniversary of the landing of U.S. liberation forces in that province.

The UNIDO, in answer to the president's statement aired its conditions for participating in the planned polls. "These are all fantasy and frivolous and all pipe dreams," the president said of the UNIDO terms. "I do not know what they are really talking about." The terms included a demand for an amendment to the Constitution to provide for the election of a vice president.

The president's statement was echoed by Prime Minister Cesar E.A. Virata. In a press briefing, he said the cabinet will await the outcome of the Batasan public hearings before making its stand on the matter.

In the same interview the president said the economic development program in region 8 has undercut the advance of the Communist New People's Army in the region.

MARCOS STRESSES DEVELOPMENT TO COMBAT SUBVERSION

HK210431 Manila Domestic Service in English 0400 GMT 21 Oct 82

[Text] President Marcos has stated that the government will continue to emphasize social and economic development in coping with subversion. The chief executive made this statement at a meeting last night with officials of Leyte and Samar held at the people's center in Tacloban City. During that meeting the president was informed by the local officials that dissidence in the area had been put under control with the rapid development of the region. They said that the opening of more roads and highways, the electrification of barrios and the spread of the livelihood program have all contributed to the efforts in containing dissidence.

The president also assured the officials that he will release an unspecified amount for the repair and rehabilitation of some 650 school buildings damaged by recent typhoons. He likewise said that the government will continue the policy of strengthening the administration in the provinces and giving them more autonomy. In many cases, he said, problems are better solved at provincial level.

At the same time the president reiterated that the country had adopted a strong work ethic as the basis of development. He gave the assurance that the government will not find itself in a financial bind, which many welfare states had fallen into. He cited the predicament of some welfare states that spend more than half of their annual budget on welfare.

On the livelihood program, the chief executive cautioned against over-concentration of efforts on a few products, which, he said, may result in excess production. He urged that market studies accompany all KKK (Kilusang Kabuhayan at Kaunlaran) projects to ensure their viability.

Speaking to the same group, the first lady and Human Settlements Minister Madam Imelda Marcos urged constant contacts between local officials and their constituents in the barangays. She suggested that local officials keep their records of finances open to public scrutiny, to to maintain public confidence in the integrity of government programs.

AUSTRALIAN PRIEST ARRESTED IN NEGROS OCCIDENTAL

HK191504 Manila BULLETIN TODAY in English 19 Oct 82 pp 1, 4

[By Primo Esleyer]

[Excerpts] Bacolod City, Oct. 18 -- Fr. Brian Gore, Columban missionary, of the parish of Oringao, Kabankalan, 19 kilometers south of this city, and six others were arrested this afternoon for alleged illegal possession of explosives and ammunitions and inciting to rebellion. Gore is an Australian national. Arrested with Gore were Ernesto Tabunes, Conrado Mual, Geronimo Perez, Jesus Arciego, Peter Welco, and Lydia Mangao.

Gore has been a controversial priest in this biggest town of Negros Occidental, and had a running quarrel with Kabankalan Mayor Pablo Sola who was killed by an armed group last March 10.

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